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CONTENTS.

The Royal NAVAL REVIEW 281.
Mr BRUCE's travels 286.
The Earl of CHESTERFIELD's will 287.
Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. On the Caribbs of St Vincent 289. On encouraging foreigners to lend money on our Weſt-Indian eſtates 292. On ſhortening the duration of parliaments 294 On foreigners being part-owners of Britiſh ſhips 296.
A propoſal for lowering the NATIONAL DEBT, by opening a new trade to Africa ſhips 297.
Accounts of an EARTHQUAKE in Shropſhire 299. and of the deſtruction of Pleurs 300. Inquiry into the cauſes of ſuch phenomena 301.
DILUVIAN remains found near Oxford 303.
A character of VOLTAIRE 304.
NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts. Tables relating to refraction and parallax 306. Armſtrong on longings in fevers 307. Wintringham's Mead's medical admonitions, on the virtue of camphor 310.
Wires and pins in ladies HEAD-DRESSES dangerous 304.
POETRY, &c. On ſeeing Garrick in Don John 312. Verſes from a crooked gentleman to a ſtraight lady ib. Colin and Phebe, a paſtoral ib. The happy ſearch 313. The birth-day ode ib. The Wooden Walls of Old England 314. On ſeeing a picture of May Drummond ib. — Monumental inſcription for Marſhal Keith ib.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Turky; Ruſſian demands 315. Turkiſh anſwer 316. Military operations 317, 18, 19. Poland 320. Germany 322. United Provinces and France 323. Italy and Spain 324. Barbary 325. North America 326. Weſt Indies 328. —— England, Acts paſſed 328. —— Scotland: Trials of the meal-rioters 329. Executions 331. A mob at Greenock ib. Trials at the circuit-courts, at Perth 332. Aberdeen ib. Inverneſs 333. at Jedburgh, Glaſgow, and Inverary 334.
LISTS, &c. 334. — 336. Medical degrees conferred at Edinburgh 334.

LONDON GAZETTE.

St James's, June 29. 1773.

EArly in the morning on Tueſday the 22d inſtant, the King ſet out from Kew for Portſmouth; and being arrived at Portſea bridge between ten and eleven the ſame morning, was received by a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns. His Majeſty then proceeded to the firſt barrier, where Maj.-Gen. Parker, who commanded the garriſon during the royal reſidence at Portſmouth, delivered the keys of the garriſon to the King; who was pleaſed to return them. On his Majeſty's entering the Land port-gate, he was ſaluted by a triple diſcharge of 232 pieces of cannon mounted on the ramparts of Portſmouth, at Blockhouſe fort, and at South-ſea caſtle.

His Majeſty proceeded through the town out at the Water-gate to the Dock-yard, and arrived at the Commiſſioner's houſe ten minutes before eleven o'clock; where he was received by the Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold, the Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, the Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Treaſurer and Commiſſioners of the Navy, the three Admirals of the ſquadron at Spithead, and the Maſter and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance. The artificers and workmen belonging to the yard, being all aſſembled before the houſe, gave three

three cheers as his Majeſty entered, and then immediately diſperſed, and returned to their ſeveral employments.

After his Majeſty had taken ſome refreſhment, he went to the Governor's houſe in the town, attended by the nobility and perſons of diſtinction, and had a public levee, at which a great number of the officers of the navy and army were preſent, as alſo many gentlemen of the country, who on this occaſion came in to pay their duty to his Majeſty.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, of the Town, waited on his Majeſty, and preſented the following addreſs.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, of the Town of Portſmouth, humbly beg leave to pay our duty to your Majeſty, and to congratulate your Majeſty upon your arrival in this town.

Nothing can give us greater joy and ſatisfaction, than to ſee your Majeſty ſhewing ſo much attention, and doing ſo much honour, to the glory and bulwark of theſe kingdoms. We deſire to expreſs the warmeſt affection for your Majeſty's perſon and government; and to offer our earneſt prayers, that the Fleet may ever prove victorious under the auſpices of your Majeſty, and your Royal Family; and redound to the glory of the Sovereign of the Britiſh empire."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs the King's hand; after which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Carter, Eſq; the Mayor of Portſmouth.

When the levee was over, his Majeſty returned to the Dock-yard, and at half an hour after one o'clock imbarked in a barge, in which his Royal Standard was immediately hoiſted. The Earl of Sandwich, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; the Earl Delawar, Gold Stick; and Lord Robert Bertie, Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting, imbarked in the ſame boat with the King.

His Majeſty then proceeded to Spithead, attended by the barge of the board of Admiralty, with the flag of their office, the three Admirals with their flags, and all the Captains of the Fleet with their pendants in their barges.

As his Majeſty paſſed the garriſon, he was ſaluted by a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns from Blockhouſe fort, Saluting platform, and South-ſea caſtle.

When the Royal Standard was ſeen from the fleet at Spithead, which conſiſted of twenty ſhips of the line, two frigates, and three ſloops, moored in two lines abreaſt of each other, the whole manned ſhip, and ſaluted with twenty-one guns each.

The King went on board the Barfleur of 90 guns, where he was received by the board of Admiralty, the Captain being at the head of the accommodation-ladder, and the ſide manned by the lieutenants of the ſhips. As ſoon as his Majeſty paſſed the guard of marines on the quarter-deck, the flag of the Lord High Admiral, which was then flying, was ſtruck, and the Royal Standard hoiſted at the main-top-maſt-head, the Lord High Admiral's flag at the fore-top-maſt-head, and the Union flag at the mizen-top-maſt-head: on ſight of which, all the ſhips, except the Barfleur, ſaluted with twenty-one guns each. The ſhip being cleared the ſame as for action, and the officers and men at their reſpective quarters, his Majeſty, after the nobility who came off upon this occaſion, and the flag-officers, had paid their duty to him on the quarter-deck, walked fore and aft on the lower-gun deck, and took a view of the whole.

At half an hour after three o'clock his Majeſty ſat down to a table of thirty covers, at which many of the nobility, and perſons of diſtinction, as well as officers of the navy and army of the rank of colonel and upwards, were admitted to the honour of dining. After dinner, the Queen's health being drank, the whole fleet ſaluted with twenty-one guns; and, upon his Majeſty's retiring from table, the King's health was likewiſe drank with the like ſalute. And the ſame was repeated every day during his Majeſty's continuance at Portſmouth.

At ſix o'clock his Majeſty went into his barge, attended by the board of Admiralty, the flag officers and captains, in the ſame order in which they came, and paſſed along both the lines of ſhips, each ſhip (being again manned) giving three cheers, and ſaluting, ſeparately, with twenty-one guns, as the King paſſed by them.

His Majeſty then went on board the Auguſta yacht, where he was again received by the board of Admiralty. The

Royal

Royal Standard, with the Lord High Admiral's flag, and Union flag, were immediately hoiſted, as they had been on board the Barfleur; and his Majeſty ſailed into the harbour; the ſhips at Spithead and the fortifications ſaluting as upon his Majeſty's coming out, and the Admirals and Captains attending him to the harbour's mouth; after which they returned to their reſpective ſhips. His Majeſty landed at the dock a quarter before nine o'clock, and returned to the Commiſſioner's houſe, where he reſided the whole time of his ſtay at Portſmouth.

Wedneſday, June 23. At eight o'clock this morning his Majeſty began to view the Dock-yard, the ſhips building and repairing, and the magazines. At eleven his Majeſty went into his barge, attended by the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty and Navy in their barges, with the flags of their reſpective offices, and many of the nobility in another barge, and proceeded up the harbour to view the ſhips lying in ordinary. His Majeſty went on board three of thoſe ſhips, viz. the Britannia, a firſt rate, of 100 guns; the Royal William, a ſecond rate, of 84 guns; and the Defiance, a third rate, of 64 guns; and, at half an hour after two, went off to Spithead to dine on board the Barfleur, attended by the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the flag-officers and captains, in their barges, as before.

At ſix o'clock in the afternoon his Majeſty went from the Barfleur on board the Auguſta yacht, and ſailed towards St Helen's till near eight, and then ſtood in for the harbour; but it falling calm, his Majeſty left the yacht, and was rowed to the dock in his barge, where he arrived at half an hour after nine; the ſhips and fortifications ſaluting, and the flag-officers and captains attending him to the mouth of the harbour, as they had done the day before.

Thurſday, June 24. His Majeſty went to the Gun-wharf at ſix o'clock in the morning, where he was received by the Maſter-General of the ordnance, the Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of that department, and minutely viewed the magazines, artillery, and ſtores.

His Majeſty returned to the dock-yard at ſeven, and viewed ſuch parts of the yard, magazines, and works carrying on, as he had not ſeen before. At half an hour after ſeven his Majeſty, attended as before by the Nobility and Commiſſioners of the Admiralty and Navy, went in his barge on board the Venus, a frigate of 36 guns, lying in ordinary, and from thence to Weovil, where he was received by Capt. Pitt, one of the Commiſſioners for Victualling the Royal Navy, and the officers of that department, a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns being given from the lines at Goſport; and, having viewed the brewery, cooperage, and magazines, returned to the dock.

After his Majeſty had changed his dreſs, he went to the Governor's houſe, and had another public levee.

At two o'clock his Majeſty went off to Spithead, in the ſame ſtate as on the preceding days, to dine on board the Barfleur.

Vice-Adm. Pye, having, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, been this day promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on the quarter-deck, and, hoiſting his flag immediately on board the Royal Oak, was, by the King's permiſſion, ſaluted by all the ſhips preſent except the Barfleur. The Admiral, in acknowledgement of the honour conferred upon him, ſaluted the Royal Standard with all the guns on board the Royal Oak.

His Majeſty was at the ſame time pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Admiral Pye, as alſo upon Richard Spry, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. Joſeph Knight of the Ocean, ſenior captain in the fleet at Spithead; Capt. Edward Vernon of the Barfleur; and Capt. Richard Bickerton of the Auguſta yacht; who had the honour each day to ſteer the King's barge; and they had ſeverally the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand upon the quarter-deck, under the Royal Standard.

At half an hour after five o'clock, his Majeſty went from the Barfleur on board the Auguſta yacht, attended as before, and, having ſailed through part of the line of ſhips, ſtood in to the harbour, and landed at the dock at half an hour after ſeven; the flag-officers and captains attending his Majeſty in their barges to the mouth of the harbour, and the fortifications ſaluting, as on the former days.

Friday, June 25. His Majeſty went from the Dock-yard at half an hour after five this morning, to view the new works and fortifications of Portſmouth, beginning from the fartheſt part of the Common, round to the Saluting plat-form.

At ſeven his Majeſty returned to the Dock, imbarked immediately on board

the Auguſta yacht, and ſailed out of the harbour, the fortifications ſaluting as he paſſed. When the yacht arrived at Spithead, Lord Edgecumbe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with his diviſion, got under ſail, and followed his Majeſty. When the yacht and men of war had paſſed the buoys, the Vice-Admiral came on board, and having, by his Majeſty's command, been promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White, had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand under the Royal Standard; and then, ſhifting his flag, was, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, ſaluted by all the ſhips of his diviſion.

His Majeſty proceeded as far as Sandown bay, where the Standard was ſaluted by the caſtle.

The wind then freſhening, and the tide being ſpent, the yacht, with the Vice-Admiral's diviſion, returned to St Helen's, and anchored.

At three quarters after four the yacht got under weigh, and, the wind ſtill blowing freſh, worked up to Spithead, leaving the Vice-Admiral and his diviſion to proceed to Plymouth according to the orders he had received. After the King had ſailed along the line of ſhips remaining at Spithead, he ſtood towards the harbour, and came to anchor about half a mile within South-ſea caſtle, where his Majeſty was attended by the Admiral, the Rear-Admiral, and all the Captains and Lieutenants of the Fleet at Spithead, who had ſeverally the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand. While the yacht was at anchor, the ramparts of the town being lined with land-forces and marines, fired a *feu de joye* at ten o'clock, by a triple diſcharge of cannon and muſquetry all round the works; immediately after which the yacht weighed, proceeded into the harbour, and landed his Majeſty at the dock at half an hour after ten o'clock.

The King was this day pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto Hugh Palliſſer, Eſq: Comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy, and unto Richard Hughes, Eſq; Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Navy reſiding at Portſmouth; and alſo to direct, that the Commanders of the Waſp, Speedwell, and Hazard ſloops, at Spithead, be promoted to the rank of Poſt-Captains of his Majeſty's Fleet; the Lieutenants commanding the Greyhound and Anſon cutters in Portſmouth harbour, the Firſt Lieutenant of the Barfleur, and Lieutenant of the Auguſta yacht, where the Royal Standard had been hoiſted, and the Firſt Lieutenants of the Flag-Officers ſhips, viz. the Royal Oak, Dublin, and Ocean, to be promoted to the rank of Commanders; and two Midſhipmen from each of thoſe ſhips and yachts to be made Lieutenants.

In all the proceſſions before mentioned, both to Spithead and back again, a very great number of yachts and other ſailing veſſels and boats, many of them full of Nobility and Gentry, accompanied the barges, as well as the Auguſta yacht, while the King was on board. The ſhores, both on the Portſmouth and Goſport ſide, were lined with an incredible multitude of people, who all expreſſed their loyalty and duty as his Majeſty paſſed along, by ſaluting with guns, acclamations, and other demonſtrations of joy. And the houſes both in the town of Portſmouth and on the Common, as well as at Goſport, were illuminated every evening during his Majeſty's ſtay.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs the higheſt approbation of the good order and diſcipline of his fleet; the excellent condition of the dock-yard, arſenals, and garriſon; and the regularity with which every thing was conducted; and ſhewed the utmoſt ſatisfaction at the demonſtrations of loyalty and affection with which he was received by all ranks of people.

Saturday, June 26. His Majeſty ſet out from the Commiſſioner's houſe, on his return to Kew, at three quarters after ſix o'clock, having been graciouſly pleaſed to order the following ſums to be diſtributed, viz.

To the artificers, workmen and labourers of the dock-yard, victualling-office, and gun-wharf,	L. 1500
To the companies of the Barfleur and Auguſta yacht, and the crew of his Majeſty's barge, -	350
To the poor of Portſmouth, Portſea, and Goſport, - -	250

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to make ſome other ſmaller gratuities; and to releaſe the priſoners confined in Portſmouth gaol for debt.

His Majeſty was ſaluted by a triple diſcharge of all the cannon round the fortifications, as well as of thoſe of South-ſea caſtle and Blockhouſe fort, and by a ſalute of twenty-one guns on paſſing Portſea bridge. Many thouſands of people attended the chaiſe, with the loudeſt acclamations, to the end of the Mayor's juriſdiction;

jurisdiction; and at every place through which his Majesty passed, there were the strongest demonstrations of joy. At Godalming a band of music, accompanied by the voices of all the inhabitants, sung, GOD SAVE THE KING, the whole way through the town. At Guilford the street was lined with the inhabitants: The gentry, who were assembled at one of the public houses, saluted his Majesty, as he passed, with the colours of the town.

Throughout the whole of his Majesty's journey, there were numerous assemblies of people in every place where his Majesty passed, expressing, in the warmest manner, their duty and affection, and their joy at seeing their Sovereign amongst them.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the King arrived in perfect health at Kew.

Extracts from letters from Portsmouth.

June 22. No vessel was permitted to enter the bay of Spithead without the Lord High Admiral's passport, during the naval review, that the infinite concourse of shipping might not impede the sailing of the grand fleet, which extended seven miles, and required for its movements the whole space from Portsmouth to the isle of Wight; and likewise, to prevent accidents and irregularity, cruisers were appointed to act as centinels in fixed stations.

At a quarter before ten the King passed through Purbrook turnpike: his chaise stopped for about five minutes to take a view of the sea, which there opens to the eye on a sudden, and has a very fine appearance, giving at once the isle of Wight, a large extent of the coast, the whole harbour and town of Portsmouth, and an unlimited space of water, to the beholder's sight.

June 23. The fleet is so admirably ranged, that it has from the point the appearance of one immense line, the Albion being to the eastward, the Kent to the westward, and the Barfleur in the centre of the line.

June 24. Yesterday about eight o'clock his Majesty began to review, almost incog. the dock-yards, work-houses. &c. every department thereof being previously so disposed as to furnish him with a suitable idea of their utility, and connection with each other. The pains and anxiety which attended this his minute survey, seemed to be amply repaid by the agreeable surprise with which he was affected at each progressive discovery, particularly at the anchor-forges, and the rope-walk. At the former, a first-rate best bower was forging, and at the latter a first-rate cable (composed of 3000 single ropes) was making for his inspection.

As soon as his Majesty approached Spithead yesterday, he was saluted from every ship; and during the dissipation of the smoke, the Kent, the Dublin, the Albion, the Ocean, and the Royal Oak, the five ships which were dressed, hoisted their colours. The Kent was the most superbly ornamented of any, having at least seven colours to the others five. She is said to have hoisted 400 different colours. — The day being exceedingly clear, the sight of the multitude of vessels of so many various sizes sailing round the fleet, and the isle of Wight bounding the whole, formed a changing picture, which the spectators never could have seen before, nor their imaginations fancied.

June 25. This morning his Majesty got up before five o'clock, to take an accurate survey of the ramparts, bastions, platforms, outworks, &c. which defend the garrison, and expressed the highest satisfaction. The guard not being mounted when he ascended the walls, they followed him with great confusion. Gen. Harvey apologizing for their non-attendance, his Majesty, turning round, answered, with great pleasantry and gallantry, "Poh! poh! what need have I of further guards? my person cannot be better protected than by these handsome females that surround me."

The only accident which happened at this review was that of a matross, who lost his arm at the mouth of one of the pieces.

Upwards of thirty noblemen, &c. had the honour to dine with his Majesty every day on board the Barfleur: on Tuesday, the Dukes of Grafton, Devonshire, and Chandos; the Lords Gower, Robert Bertie, Sandwich, Suffolk, Rochford, Delawar, Hertford, North, Edgecumbe, Townshend, Dartmouth, and Palmerston; the Admirals Pye and Spry, the Generals Harvey and Carpenter, Commissioner Hughes, Mr Buller, and ten Navy-Captains; and on Wednesday, the French Ambassador, the Duc de Lausan, the Duke of Queensberry, the Lords Robert Bertie, Sandwich, Rochford, Pembroke, Carlisle, Delawar, Camden,

den, Liſburne, Charles Spencer, George Lenox, and Hinchinbrook, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Gen. Conway, Gen. Parker, Adm. Pye, Com. Palliſſer, Mr Stanley, Mr Rigby, and twelve Navy-Captains.

June 28. The following order was ſent to each of the captains of the men of war, and read to their ſhips companies.

"Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Spithead and in Portſmouth harbour, has it in command from the King, to acquaint the Rt Hon. Lord Edgecumbe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Richard Spry, Rear-Admiral of the White, and the Captains of the ſquadron under their command, That he is pleaſed with their attention during his viſitation at Portſmouth, and that he ſhall ever have in remembrance the activity and vigilance of the officers and men of that ſquadron on the late equipment.

THOMAS PYE."

Mr WILKIE, *June* 19. 1773.

THis is an age of diſcovery; and incloſed is an account of a Britiſh ſubject's having penetrated into a country, out of which none ever before returned. You may depend upon the genuineneſs of the letter. *Lond. Chron.*

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, March 13.

We have juſt received letters from Cairo, of Jan. 30. which bring advice, that James Bruce, Eſq; was lately arrived in that city from one of the moſt extraordinary voyages ever undertaken by an European, in which it has often been reported he had periſhed.

In December 1768 he left Cairo, paſſing through Arabia Deſerta and Arabia Felix. He imbarked on the Red ſea in Auguſt 1769, and in September arrived in a ſmall iſland on the frontiers of Abyſſinia. In November he gained an entrance into that jealous kingdom, and in February 1770 arrived at Gondar, the capital. In November he viſited thoſe famous ſources from whence the river Nile riſes. Returning to Gondar, he ſignalized himſelf ſo greatly in two battles gained by the king over his rebellious ſubjects, that he became ſo much in favour with that young prince as to be refuſed all his petitions to return; but his health declining daily, at length, in January 1772, he was permitted to ſet out through Senaar. In November of that year he arrived at Barbar, the laſt inhabited part of that kingdom, and in twenty-five days croſſed the great deſert of Nubia. Here, reduced to great diſtreſs, his camels all periſhing with cold, he was obliged to throw away all his drawings, papers, and inſtruments, and, deſtitute of every thing, arrived in December at a ſmall village near the cataracts at Aſſouan, (Syene.) Having got freſh camels, he again returned through the deſert; and having retrieved all his papers, books, &c. he deſcended the Nile to Cairo; of the nine ſervants which entered Abyſſinia with him, only one remaining alive.

Mahomet, the reigning Bey of Cairo, deſiring out of curioſity to ſee him, after a long converſation ordered him to be preſented with a purſe of ſequins covered with fruit and flowers at the bottom of the ſtairs. Mr Bruce took up one flower, and refuſing abſolutely the money, he was reconducted to the Bey to give his reaſons. "I am," ſays he to the Bey, "an Engliſhman, ſervant to a great king; it is not the cuſtom in my country to receive pecuniary gratuities from foreign princes without the approbation of our ſovereign." The Bey, ſtill more than ever ſurpriſed, diſmiſſed him with the greateſt marks of diſtinction.

Further accounts of this gentleman.

Paris, June 25. Mr Bruce, the celebrated Engliſh traveller, is arrived at Marſeilles, where he was obliged to be brought on ſhore in a kind of litter, being attacked with a diſorder peculiar to the country he is juſt come from, and called *Vena Medina*, from the town of Medina, where it commonly reigns. It is a worm of the thickneſs of four lines of ſilk twiſted together, and ſometimes ſix feet long, which introduces itſelf into the ſkin, and lodges in the cellular membrane. This ſingular malady cannot be cured but by the total extraction of the worm; but if it happens to break in the operation, the part of the worm which returns into the ſkin occaſions ſharp pains, and very often the gangrene. Such is the caſe at preſent with the unhappy Mr Bruce. The worm was broke in endeavouring to extract it, and has ſince put him to ſuch anguiſh, that we are in great fear his life will be endangered.

P. S. Paris, July 3. Mr Bruce is much better. After great pains and difficulty, the worm hath been wholly extracted.

The

The travels of this gentleman are extremely remarkable. He relates, amongst other things, that he was present at three battles in Abyssinia. Two kings successively lost their lives in the two first; and these events had like to have cost him his liberty, but happily the victory gained by their successor facilitated the means of his quitting that country. In the first battle Mr Bruce received two strokes from a lance, one on each arm; and what is extraordinary, the wound on the left arm broke out afresh in Nubia and in Egypt; so that he concluded the weapon was poisoned. However, he is now cured of both those wounds, and it is hoped time will restore him to a sound state of health.

Edinburgh, July 10. We are desired to add the following particulars to what hath been already related of Mr Bruce. He is arrived safe at Marseilles with his papers and collections, after passing through the interior parts of Africa. This, no doubt, will give infinite pleasure to the curious in literature, as Mr Bruce visited the African continent with a view to philosophical observations, equally unknown to the ancients as to the moderns. Mr Bruce was near failing of his end by an unpropitious accident, which was however surmounted by a reverse of fortune. In order to make his way to the head of the Nile, to come through Egypt to Grand Cairo, he travelled over the high mountains of Nubia, the barrenness of which inclement region almost famished his people, and the intenseness of the cold killed all the camels which carried his baggage; his servants also all died except one, through the hardships sustained. In this deplorable situation, Mr Bruce was obliged to leave his instruments, collections, and papers; and with the utmost difficulty it was that he reached the kingdom of Sanna, which lies beyond the source of the Nile. Here, however, he met with hospitality and favour from the prince, who furnished him with men and camels to enable him to return to the mountains to fetch his papers, and the other articles left there. He found them all safe, and brought them away. The prince of the country afterwards supplied him with the means of reaching the navigable part of the Nile, from whence he got safe to Grand Cairo. Mr Bruce's adventures will not be less singular and amusing, than his observations curious and instructive. Among other incidents which befel him, he was made chief general of an African prince's army; and rendering great service to this prince, it was with difficulty Mr Bruce could procure leave to depart his dominions. Having, however, after some intreaty, obtained consent, the African prince not only let him depart, but also furnished him with the supplies necessary to prosecute his journey.

An extract from the will of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. [166.]

[*The will is contained in seven skins of parchment; and is dated, June* 4. 1772; *the codicil is dated Feb.* 11. 1773. *The executors are Sir Charles Hotham, Bt, K. B. now Sir Charles Thompson, Beaumont Hotham, Esq; and Lovel Stanhope, Esq;*]

I PHILIP DORMER, Earl of Chesterfield, seriously considering the uncertainty of human life, in the best, and more particularly of my own, in my declining state of health, do, while in a sound state of mind, make this my last will and testament; intending to dispose of all my worldly affairs, not as humour may prompt, but as justice and equity seem to direct.

I must humbly recommend my soul to the extensive mercy of that Eternal, Supreme, Intelligent Being, who gave it me, most earnestly at the same time deprecating his justice. — Satiated with the pompous follies of life, of which I have had an uncommon share, I would have no posthumous ones displayed at my funeral, and therefore desire to be buried in the next burying-place to the place where I shall die, and limit the whole expence of my funeral to 100l. — I give, devise, and bequeath, all my manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, which I am seised of, interested in, or intitled to, within the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Hertford, Derby, and Nottingham, to the use of my godson Philip Stanhope, Esq; son of my kinsman Arthur Stanhope, Esq; deceased, and his assigns, for and during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste. I apply the clear yearly sum of 2500l. for the maintenance and education of my said godson, Philip Stanhope, during his minority. And I do declare, that I have directed the said clear yearly sum of 2500l. to be paid and applied to and for the use and benefit of my said godson, to the intent that he may

may go and reside abroad, at such place or places as the persons herein after named, who are to superintend the education of my said godson, shall think proper; and to enable my said godson to pursue his travels through France, Germany, Flanders, and Holland, and even the northern courts, if he pleases, with decency: but I will and desire, that he by no means go into Italy, which I look upon now to be the foul sink of illiberal manners and vices: and I desire that my Noble friend Francis Earl of Huntingdon, and the said Sir Charles Hotham, shall have the absolute direction of the education of my said godson Philip Stanhope until he shall attain his age of twenty-one years, as I know of no persons more capable of giving him the sentiments or manners of a gentleman. The several devices and bequests herein before and herein after given by me to and in favour of my said godson Philip Stanhope shall be subject to the condition and restriction herein after mentioned; that is to say, That in case my said godson Philip Stanhope shall at any time hereafter keep, or be concerned in the keeping of any race-horse or race-horses, or pack or packs of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill manners, during the course of the races there, or shall resort to the said races, or shall lose in any one day at any game or bett whatsoever the sum of 500l. then and in any of the cases aforesaid it is my express will, that he my said godson shall forfeit and pay out of my estate the sum of 5000l. to and for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for every such offence or misdemeanour as is above specified, to be recovered by action of debt in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster. I give to my said godson Philip Stanhope the large brilliant diamond ring which I commonly wear myself, and which was left me by the late Duchess of Marlborough; and I desire that the same may descend and go as an heir-loom with the title of Earl of Chesterfield. — I give unto Mrs Elizabeth du B——t, the mother of my late natural son Philip Stanhope, Esq; deceased, 500l. as a small reparation for the injury I did her*. — I give to the said Lovel Stanhope and Beaumont Hotham, and their heirs, the several annuities or rent-charges of 100l. each, during the minority of Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope, sons of my late natural son Philip Stanhope, upon trust, that they the said trustees do apply the same for their maintenance and education during their minority; and upon the said Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope severally attaining their several ages of twenty-one years, I will that the said last-mentioned annuities shall cease, and in lieu thereof I give to each of them the said Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 100l. for and during the term of each of their lives; 10,000l. upon this trust, that the said trustees do immediately upon my death place out and invest the same in the public funds, or on real security, at interest, during the minorities of the said Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope; and do and shall at the end of every half-year place out the interest and dividends thereof again at interest in the same funds as and for an accumulating fund; and that the said trustees do and shall pay and transfer one moiety or half-part of the said sum of 10,000l. and of such interest and dividends as shall so accumulate as aforesaid, unto the said Charles Stanhope upon his attaining his age of twenty-one years, and the other moiety or half-part thereof unto the said Philip Stanhope upon his attaining the age of twenty-one years. — I give to William Stanhope, Esq; a natural son of my late brother Sir William Stanhope, an annuity of 100l. for his life, and to Mrs Illey, widow, an annuity of 25l. for her life, in lieu and in discharge of the like annuities given them by my brother's will. — I give to William Strickland, my old and faithful servant, 50 guineas, if in my service at my death; and to Jacob Ubret, my old groom, who has lived with me above forty years, 40 guineas, if in my service at my death; and I give to all my menial or household servants that shall have lived with me five years or upwards at the time of my death, whom I consider as unfortunate friends, my equals by nature, and my inferiors only by the difference of our fortunes, two years wages above what shall be due to them at my death, and mourning; and to all my other menial servants one year's wages and mourning.

* [His Lordship married Lady Melosinah de Schelenburg, Countess of Walsingham, natural daughter of K. George I. but had no issue by her.]

Proceedings

AFter ſeveral adjournments, the Commons, Feb. 10. took into further conſideration the affair of St Vincent's [192.]. The clerk read the papers from the ſecretary of ſtate's office [237.] relative to that expedition, which laſted from three in the afternoon till eight at night. Then on a motion made by Mr Townſhend, Lt-Gen. Wooten and Trapaud were called in. The former was aſked, if he had received any accounts from his regiment? and anſwering in the negative, he was told he might withdraw.

Gen. Trapaud was aſked the ſame queſtion, and acknowledged he had. He was aſked the date of his laſt letters. He ſaid, of the 14th of November, and received the 17th of December.

Mr Townſhend propoſed, that, if the General had received any letter of buſineſs, if the Houſe had no objection, it might be read. The Houſe conſenting, the General read part of a letter, which was to this effect: "The mortality among the men is very great, owing to the heavy and continual rains which we have at this ſeaſon. The poor Caribbs have been ill uſed. They act with great caution, and the woods are ſo thick, that they knock our men down with the greateſt ſecurity to themſelves, as it is impoſſible we can ſee them. We have only been able to penetrate four miles into the country. God knows how this *pretty* expedition will end; all we hope for is, that the promoters and contrivers of it will be brought to a ſpeedy and ſevere account."—Ordered to withdraw.

Mr T. Townſhend, [*addreſſing himſelf to Lord North*]. I beg to be informed if government has received any accounts of the above date, or later? His Lordſhip's anſwer was in the negative; and to be certain, he ſaid, he had ſent to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, and had received this anſwer: "There is not a ſcrap of paper in this office of a later date than the 9th of October, and which was received here the 17th of November." *This was thought very extraordinary by all parties!*

Mr Townſhend then moved, That the further examination of this affair might be put off till Friday the 12th, and in the mean time hoped, if any intelligence arrived, it might be laid before the Houſe without giving him the trouble of *ſifting* for it, as he had been obliged to do all along. Accordingly on the 12th the buſineſs was again reſumed; when ſharp altercations paſſed between the miniſter and the promoters of the inquiry. At length Gov. Gore was called to the bar. He was aſked in general as to the temper of the Caribbs. His anſwer was, That they were a quiet, well-diſpoſed people. At what time he left the Grenades? In the year 1765. If he had ever heard of any jealouſies among them? None. If he had ever heard that the planters envied them their lands? He had. If he could name any ſuch planters? He named one Alexander.—Ordered to withdraw.

Lt-Col. Fletcher of the 32d reg. He gave candid anſwers to the queſtions put to him. Said he left the iſland in 1757; had been there three years; that the Caribbs were then peaceable; that the climate was unhealthy; that 122 of the men died the firſt year, and 309 in the three years he was there; that the barracks, barely ſufficient to accommodate one regiment, were finiſhed juſt as he was leaving the place, and the troops had marched into them; that the Caribbs were very well affected; that Gov. Melville's opinion was, that gentle means were the beſt to reduce them; that from June to Chriſtmas was the unhealthy ſeaſon; and that an expedition againſt them during that ſeaſon muſt be fatal to the men.—Ordered to withdraw.

Capt. Farquhar. This gentleman acted as Lieutenant-Governor eleven months in the abſence of Gov. Melville; never diſcovered any diſpoſition in the Caribbs to quarrel; on the contrary, they uſed to bring pigeons and fiſh, and whatever elſe they could furniſh, to barter with the army, and always behaved well.

Capt. Roſs. The Caribbs were at firſt very peaceable; but a plan being formed to ſurvey their lands, they grew turbulent and ſuſpicious; and a guard of forty men, commanded by a ſerjeant, who were ordered to protect the ſurveyors, were made priſoners by them. He ſaid, that Mr Alexander and the reſt of the council, having requeſted the command of the troops to reſcue their comrades, the whole number, conſiſting of 120 effective men, marched within two miles of their main body; and that they voluntarily gave up the forty men, without any hurt having been offered them, on

condition that the ſurveyors ſhould deſiſt, and the inroads into their country be put a ſtop to. He ſaid, the Caribbs were not to be depended on; that they were by nature thieves; that the climate was unhealthy; that, if the troops at firſt landing were expoſed to the inclemency of the air, it would be immediate death to one half of them; that tents were of no uſe; that the proper coverings were huts, which the negroes who attended with proviſions, would raiſe for the troops in a few days; and that he believed they might be reduced, but not without loſs.

Mr Sharpe, Speaker of the aſſembly of St Vincent's, ſaid, The Caribbs were a faithleſs people; that while they continued in the iſland, neither the lives nor properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects could be ſecure; that murders and robberies were frequent; that his own negroes had been murdered in the field; and that no inducements were wanting to encourage negroes to deſert; that the Caribbs were addicted to much drinking, and in their debaucheries were cruel, and abandoned to every ſpecies of vice. — Being aſked by Col. Barré, what their vices were. He ſaid, they were indeed but few, becauſe their ideas were but few. — Then, ſaid Col. Barré, they are eaſier told. Mr Sharpe replied, they love a plurality of women, and take pleaſure in nothing ſo much as making themſelves beaſts by drinking to exceſs. — Don't they love liberty and property, ſaid Col. Barré? The anſwer was, Yes. Then ſaid the Colonel, if they love women and wine, liberty and property, where's the difference, except in the colour, between them and Engliſhmen*. He made no anſwer. Being aſked, he acknowledged himſelf adviſer of the project for removing theſe people from the iſland, and wiſhed they might be ſent to Guinea, to St Matthew, or to any other neutral iſland, where they might be provided for, and live in their own way. Gave it as his opinion that either they or his Majeſty's ſubjects muſt quit the iſland, for that it was impoſſible for the latter to live in ſafety, if the former were ſuffered to live independent.

Monday, 15. Mr Campbell, a planter in Grenades. This gentleman informed the Houſe of an application made by the Caribbs to the Governor of Martinique for aſſiſtance againſt the Engliſh; which, he ſaid, as we are now at peace with the French, the Governor rejected with indignation [xxxiv. 717.]; but, ſaid Mr Campbell, in caſe of war, the French would moſt undoubtedly make uſe of the Caribbs to cut all our throats. He was aſked, from whom he had received his intelligence? He ſaid, from the Governor, Count d'Enerie, himſelf. He was aſked where the converſation happened? He ſaid, in the iſland of Martinique; that he had long been acquainted with the Governor; that having an eſtate in the Grenades, he went to Martinique on buſineſs; ſtayed there ten days, during which time he had frequent converſations with the Governor, who was a man of the ſtricteſt honour. He was aſked in what language they converſed? He ſaid in French and Engliſh; that he himſelf underſtood a little French, and the Governor could ſpeak broken Engliſh. — Ordered to withdraw.

Mr T. Townſhend. As I am ſenſible how deficient I am, I muſt intreat the indulgence of the Houſe, and I hope their candour will enable me to proceed. I have been accuſed of delay, and of procraſtination in this affair; but with what juſtice, I will leave the Houſe to determine. It was my wiſh to have this buſineſs finiſhed; and from the very moment I heard of this extraordinary expedition, I determined to make it a ſubject of parliamentary inquiry. It is a ſubject, however diſregarded at preſent, of the greateſt importance to this nation. From the evidence at your bar, Sir, you have been told, that it is agreed on all hands, that the Caribbs were peaceable, till they were alarmed by the ſurveyors cutting roads into their country. They then oppoſed them, and ſurrounded a detachment of forty men, ſent as a guard. Mr Alexander immediately marched up with the remainder of the troops; and the Caribbs, upon a promiſe that the buſineſs ſhould ſtop till freſh orders arrived from England, generouſly, after acting to thoſe forty men with all poſſible humanity, I may ſay hoſpitality, diſmiſſed them, and did not hurt a hair of any man's head. They fired no ſhot, they uſed no violence, but relied on the faith of a promiſe made them, and returned peaceably to their habitations. Mr Alexander did not return quite ſo tranquil. He returned, he ſays, with regret, from ſo verdant and rich a part of the country. He

* The Houſe laughed out, and the Speaker for a moment loſt his preſence of mind.

He wiſhes his Majeſty's royal clemency had been leſs. What was the conduct of adminiſtration when they received this intelligence? An almoſt inſtant reſolution to extirpate thoſe unhappy, miſerable Caribbs, whom it has become faſhionable to call ſavages. Troops were ſent out upon the diſgraceful and diſhonourable ſervice, unprovided with tents and camp-equipage. A plain honeſt country-gentleman, and who is an exceeding good foxhunter, was appointed, though no military man, to the command of thoſe troops. As ſoon as he got his red coat on, and cockade mounted, he appointed a ſtaff ſuperior to that which we had for the reduction of Martinique. He had a Quarter-maſter-General, an Adjutant-General, Commiſſary of Stores, Aſſiſtant Engineers, Apothecary-General and Surgeon to the hoſpital, but no hoſpital there! This Commander in Chief, Sir, was to be aſſiſted by the council of St Vincent, and by the Governor of Dominique, Governor Young, and Commiſſioner Young. After Mr Leybourne had been from St Vincent's to the Grenades, and from the Grenades to St Vincent's, two or three times, he was ſuperſeded by a military gentleman, who was authoriſed to act independent of the civil power. Happily, Sir, no ſuch authority can be given by any man in this country: it was, indeed, attempted ſoon after the acceſſion of the preſent family, in the reign of George I. and Lord Cadogan ſolicited the command; but he was convinced of his error. From the knowledge I have of the military gentlemen at St Vincent's, and the Commander in Chief in America, and knowing them to be good men, I am certain that they diſapprove of this cruel and oppreſſive meaſure. No military man was ever conſulted upon the occaſion here! even the Noble Lord, who ſo nobly fills the office of Secretary at War, the man who, in caſe there is no Commander in Chief, ſhould give his advice. No, Sir, the cabinet-council, that unconſtitutional ſociety, ſhut their doors againſt the Secretary at War, and againſt every General Officer. Indeed they have been conſiſtent throughout. The execution equals the deſign; and I defy any other adminiſtration than the preſent, to have contrived and executed ſo notable a ſcheme. An evidence at your bar, a clever, artful, diffuſe man, in ſhort, an intereſted planter, was conſulted upon the occaſion. He thought ſending the Caribbs to the coaſt of Guinea was an eligible plan; but, willing to take farther advice, he aſked a captain of a ſhip; and, indeed, I honour the captain of the ſhip for his prompt diſpoſal of thoſe people. He ſays, ſend them to the iſland of St Matthew; it is nearly the ſize of St Vincent's, well wooded and watered; it belongs to *no body*, excepting indeed the Portugueſe, who diſcovered it; but they are a contemptible nation, and will not be ſuffered to take it, as they have equal right to St Helena, and many others. Mr Sharpe recommends ſending them to the country of their anceſtors, where they will be as bad off to the full, as they are under the hands of our cabinet-council. He ſays, Great Britain may grant them about 10,000 acres of uninhabited land on the coaſt of Guinea, with navigable rivers, and plenty of fiſh, and furniſh them with huſbandry-tools, and ſome proviſions. This advice Mr Sharpe, with equal candour and humanity, acknowledges was thought upon in a moment, in conſequence of an application of that ſort to him from Lord Hilliſborough, and ſent upon blotted paper. This foul paper, Sir, containing much foul nonſenſe and cruelty, was laid before the Lords of Council, and upon no other authority whatever agreed to [239.]. I ſhall, therefore, make two motions: 1. That the expedition to St Vincent's was undertaken without ſufficient provocation on the part of the Caribbs; 2. That the expedition to St Vincent's was undertaken at the inſtance of avaricious and intereſted men, and ſeems calculated to end in the total extirpation of theſe people.

Lord Folkſtone. Sir, much having been ſaid by the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, on the iniquity of this tranſaction, there remains but little for me to add. I ſhould have thought, Sir, that our generoſity, as Engliſhmen, would have taught us to conſider the liberty and property of others as ſacred; but if that was inſufficient, I ſhould have thought motives of humanity might have reſtrained us from wanton and premeditated acts of cruelty upon a ſet of defenceleſs people. The only queſtion upon the preſent ſubject that can direct us to a juſt determination is, Who committed the firſt hoſtilities? It is aſſerted the Caribbs are ſubject to our government. We grant it, though it may be

diſputed. But can it be ſaid, that, even under thoſe circumſtances, Sir, that invaſion of property is no hoſtility? Sir, it is very evident that the firſt act of hoſtility was committed by us; and, in my opinion, the Caribbs are juſtified in what they have done; and I heartily ſecond the motion.

Sir Richard Sutton. Sir, I juſt beg leave to ſay a few words upon this queſtion. I will not detain the Houſe but a few minutes; and I hope to be juſtified in my opinion. The Caribbs, Sir, muſt be ſubjects or ſovereigns; there is no intermediate order. I conſider them as the former ſince the year 1668. The French have ſince ceded St Vincent's to us, and we have a double claim to ſovereignty. Whatever may be the opinion of other gentlemen with reſpect to the expedition, I think it juſtifiable and neceſſary: and though I think, and perhaps it would have been better, that our avarice had not led us to the diſcovery of America; yet, Sir, from the evidence delivered at your bar, whatever concluſion this expedition may have, adminiſtration are not intitled to any blame whatever.

Lord North was long in his defence.

Between twelve and one there were two diviſions; the firſt on the queſtion, That it appears the meaſure to extirpate the Caribbs was not grounded upon ſufficient reaſons, but upon the opinions of perſons intereſted in their deſtruction? Upon this the numbers were, Noes 206, Yeas 88. The ſecond queſtion was, That it appears the military were not ſent in the proper ſeaſon, and that the expedition was likely to end in the ruin of ſome of the beſt troops in the ſervice? Upon this the numbers were, Noes 199, Yeas 78. In the laſt diviſion Gen. Harvey and Gen. Howe were in the minority, and Gen. Burgoyne was in the minority on both diviſions. A motion was alſo made, and the queſtion put, That an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would acquaint the Houſe by whoſe advice the attacking the Caribbs was undertaken in the unhealthy ſeaſon of the year, a meaſure repugnant to the known humanity of his Majeſty's temper, diſgraceful to his Majeſty's arms, and to the character of the Britiſh nation? which likewiſe paſſed in the negative.

On a motion made by Mr Pulteney, the Commons reſolved, Dec. 2. to go into a committee, to conſider of the propriety of encouraging foreigners to lend money on eſtates of Britiſh ſubjects in the Weſt Indies [xxxiv. 524.]. The Houſe were accordingly in a committee upon it, Dec. 11. Mr Jackſon in the chair. — Mr Pulteney introduced the ſubject with the following ſpeech.

"Mr Chairman, The committee muſt ſenſible, that, in order to render new plantations profitable to the owner, large ſums of money muſt be firſt diſburſed. It is equally obvious, that many proprietors of plantations may not have money of their own to expend, but muſt be obliged to borrow upon intereſt. But if the intereſt be exorbitant, it not only reduces their profits to nothing, but alſo deters them from ſoliciting any loans of money. Hence the lands remain uncultivated, the prices of ſuch articles as they produce continue high, and the public ſuffers in common with individuals. In many of our iſlands in the Weſt Indies, the intereſt of money is eight per cent. by law. Suppoſe the neat profits upon an eſtate to be twelve per cent. and you cannot well ſuppoſe it higher, four per cent remains the net profit upon borrowed money. In fact, the high intereſt eats up the fruits of the eſtate. Is it not then an object well worthy of our attention, to frame a plan by which our planters may procure money at a leſs ruinous intereſt? I know that there are many of them now ſoliciting loans of money, and that they cannot obtain them at a reaſonable rate. I know that the propoſed ſcheme will have the moſt beneficial conſequences; for why ſhould it not operate as effectually in our ſettlements as in the Daniſh iſland of St Croix, where this plan has raiſed the annual produce of ſugar from 4000 to 40,000 hogſheads? Intereſt in Holland and Flanders upon mortgages is from two to three per cent, and in general at two one half. Where then is the wonder, that Dutch loans have rendered St Croix ſo flouriſhing? Do not imagine that I mean, as in that iſland, to let foreigners or aliens become abſolute proprietors of the eſtate or ſoil. It is intended, that the *dominium* ſhould be only veſted in ſubjects of the crown of G. Britain. By the laws of England the mortgagee has two remedies: he may foreclooſe the equity of redemption, and enter upon the eſtate as his abſolute property; or he may have it ſold by a decree in chancery. In the intended bill there is to be inſerted a clauſe reſtraining

reſtraining mortgagees to the latter remedy. Our anceſtors have been extremely careful to preſerve the property of the ſoil to ſubjects; and for that reaſon it has been thought prudent, in the framing of the bill, to prevent any objection of that nature.

It will be perhaps urged, That the communication with foreigners, which this bill, if paſſed into an act, will produce, will afford opportunities of ſmuggling, and of carrying our ſugars to foreign ports. But common ſenſe will aſſure us, that ſuch a thing is impoſſible; becauſe all our ſugars muſt be exported from our colonies in Engliſh bottoms, becauſe by their bill of lading they muſt touch at ſome Britiſh port, and becauſe ſugars fetch a greater price at the Engliſh than at any foreign market.

Equally abſurd is it to ſuppoſe, that foreigners will ſell out of our funds, in order to lend their money upon mortgages; becauſe the intereſt of mortgaged money is lower than the price of our ſtocks. Nor is there any reaſon to ſuppoſe that foreigners will ſend agents to London, or to the Weſt Indies, to collect the intereſt of their loans; becauſe they will lend no money, except they have the collateral ſecurity of great houſes in London for the intereſt, if not for the principal. Hence the merchants of London will be in no danger of loſing their uſual commiſſions. The profits of foreigners upon their loans could not afford ſuch an expence."

To prove all theſe circumſtances, Mr Fairholme, a planter, and ſpeaker of the aſſembly of Tobago, and Mr Herries, a merchant in London, were examined before the committee. —— To queſtions put by Mr Pulteney, Mr Fairholme anſwered, That many of the planters are in great want of money to cultivate their lands, and ſome of his acquaintances are now ſoliciting money in London, and have not ſucceeded; that he does not ſuppoſe any material injury would happen to the merchants in London by paſſing the bill, nor can he perceive any reaſon why the Dutch ſhould ſend agents to London, or to the iſlands, to manage any loans they might make us; that the ſecurity the Dutch would require, would be, a mortgage of the eſtate, with a collateral ſecurity of ſome reſpectable houſe in London, for the punctual payment of the intereſt, if not of the principal; that he ſuppoſes the paſſing of the bill would not affect our ſtocks, as the money would not be drawn from our funds, but taken immediately from Holland; that he has converſed with ſeveral merchants in Holland and Flanders upon this ſubject, and underſtands they are willing to advance loans at five per cent.; that in Tobago the legal intereſt is eight per cent. in ſome iſlands it is leſs, in the Grenades it is only ſix; and that in the Daniſh iſlands of St Croix foreigners have advanced conſiderable ſums, and that the effects have been very ſalutary, they having formerly made but 4000 hogſheads of ſugar, whereas they now export 40,000. — Mr Fuller having aſked, Who were the merchants in Holland he converſed with? and whether the converſation was accidental or particular? Mr Fairholme anſwered, That he converſed with the Meſſ. Hopes and ſome others; that he informed them a bill of this ſort was in agitation in England, and aſked them whether they imagined loans would be granted in Holland; and they ſeemed willing to advance loans at five per cent. intereſt. — Mr Dickenſon aſked, Are you not about ſelling a new plantation? did you obtain money in England for ſelling? and was it of men in buſineſs, or of friends? Mr Fairholme anſwered, The plantation I have is a new one; and the money I obtained was not from men in buſineſs.

To queſtions put by Mr Pulteney, Mr Herries anſwered, That he knows the planters in the ſugar-iſlands are in great want of money for the cultivation of their lands, as ſeveral applications have been made to himſelf for that purpoſe; that by paſſing the bill no injury would be done to the merchants of London; that the Dutch or other foreigners who lent money, would not ſend agents here; becauſe no money would be advanced by them without a collateral ſecurity for the intereſt, if not for the principal, from ſome reſpectable houſe in London; that the paſſing of the bill would not encourage ſmuggling, or the carrying ſugars to foreign ports, becauſe ſugars will always fetch a greater price here; that in Holland, where he reſided ſeveral years, the intereſt of money advanced on mortgages is from two to three per cent. but two and a half moſt generally; that they would advance to the planters in our ſugar-iſlands at five per cent.; and that very conſiderable ſums have been advanced by foreigners on the eſtates of

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St Croix belonging to the Danes, at five per cent.: — and to queſtions put by Mr Fuller, That he heard of ſome Engliſh gentlemen having advanced money on thoſe Daniſh eſtates; that the loans had very great effects in the improvement of the lands; and that this he knew, from being at Copenhagen, and inquiring into the imports of ſugar, and from ſeveral converſations on the ſubject.

A bill for this purpoſe was afterwards brought in; on the ſecond reading of which, Feb. 2. there was a debate, Whether it ſhould be committed? and carried in the affirmative without a diviſion. The principal ſpeakers were, for the bill, Meſſ. Dowdeſwell, R. Whitworth, and Pulteney; againſt it, Meſſ. Fuller, Pennant, Kirkpatrick, and Pigott. It received the royal aſſent March 16. [161.]

On the 26th of January the annual motion was made for ſhortening the duration of parliaments.

Mr Saubridge. Mr Speaker, I riſe to make a third time the motion I have made in the two preceding ſeſſions, for leave to bring in a bill to ſhorten the duration of parliaments. However anxious my wiſhes are, I muſt confeſs that I do not flatter myſelf with any hopes of preſent ſucceſs. For I cannot expect any aſſiſtance from thoſe members of the Houſe who are now in adminiſtration, nor from thoſe who have been in adminiſtration, nor yet from thoſe enthuſiaſtic general admirers of the Revolution, who hold every thing as ſacred that has flowed from it; and think, becauſe it was a remedy for former evils, that we need not concern ourſelves about its ſubſequent abuſes. For my own part, I own, I differ ſo much from theſe laſt gentlemen, that, in my opinion, it were better to have had no revolution, and to have continued our old race of tyrants, than to ſee a ſeptennial parliament eſtabliſhed under any family whatever. The only ſupport the preſent motion can expect, muſt come from thoſe who act on a genuine, unmixed principle of public good, and an opinion of the duty they owe to their conſtituents; in ſhort, from thoſe who conſider themſelves, as they are, the ſervants, not the maſters, of the people. Whatever may at preſent be the number of ſuch repreſentatives, I will continue to truſt, that a day muſt at length come, when they will once more compoſe a majority in this Houſe, and will reſtore to us again that honeſt and equal conſtitution, to which this nation is indebted for all its glory and proſperity, and by which alone the people can again enjoy juſtice, ſecurity, and happineſs.—*He then recapitulated what he had ſaid on former occaſions.* [xxxiv. 136.]

The Lord Mayor. I deſire to ſecond this motion, though with as little expectation of preſent ſucceſs as my Hon. friend who moved it. I know too well the diſpoſition of this Houſe, and the reaſons which the majority have to prefer a ſeven-years to a ſhorter leaſe, to believe that any propoſal which tends to alter their ſituation, will be admitted. However, I hope, and firmly truſt, that he will perſevere in an annual repetition of this motion, undiſmayed with the preſent reception it may meet with. The integrity and clearneſs of the principle will make amends for the ſmall numbers who now are willing to embrace it; and notwithſtanding the diſheartening appearances of the preſent ſtate of public ſpirit amongſt all ranks and orders of men, both within doors and without, I have a firm reliance, that the preſſing diſtreſſes which now hang over us, and the never-failing conſequences of a corrupt and ſhameleſs government, which muſt, from day to day, continue to pour in upon us, will at length produce from neceſſity the only ſaving meaſure of a ſhort parliament, which is now denied to right and juſtice.

As ſoon as the Lord Mayor had finiſhed, there was a general clamour from all ſides of the Houſe, crying — "The queſtion! The queſtion! The queſtion!" And no perſon whatever appearing willing to debate, or to ſay a ſingle word upon the ſubject, the Speaker was going to put the queſtion; when Mr Sheriff Oliver ſtarted from his ſeat.

Mr Oliver. I riſe, Mr Speaker, in behalf of adminiſtration [the Houſe was inſtantly in a dead ſilence, and every ear turned to attention] and of oppoſition jointly; becauſe on this ſubject they appear to be united. And I deſire to give a few reaſons in favour of a great majority of this Houſe, who are going to vote againſt the preſent queſtion, without having any argument at all in their own juſtification.

It would be a great pity, Sir, that the merits of the cauſe ſhould be unknown through the modeſty of thoſe who are favourers of long parliaments.

Sir, the very being of ſuch an adminiſtration

niſtration as the preſent, and of ſuch an oppoſition as the preſent, depends upon the continuance of long parliaments.

By the wiſe conſtitution of this country, the executive part of government was entirely veſted in the King. A fixed and permanent ſyſtem of laws was eſtabliſhed as the meaſure of his government. The forms and ceremonies of legal proceedings were intruſted to the judges. But the ſolid application of juſtice, and the diſpoſal of their property, remained ſolely in the people. Of ſuch a conſtitution an occaſional or ſhort parliament was a neceſſary part; a part of the conſtitution, but no part of the government. Parliament was by no means appointed to govern; but merely to be a check upon government, to watch over the King and the courts of juſtice, to guard the rights and privileges of the people, and in their name, and by their appointment and direction, to grant occaſional national ſupplies for national purpoſes.

The natural conſequence (which indeed we have experienced) of long parliaments, is to make them forget and neglect the very ends of their inſtitution; and to conſider themſelves no longer as mere delegates and attornies of the people, but as perſons choſen for ſeven years to be the abſolute governors of the country.

Long parliaments are equally injurious to the lawful power of the crown, and to the ſecurity of the people. The ſole excluſive right of executive government is taken from the one, and the neceſſary check is loſt to the other. In one word, the parliament, which was appointed to watch over, is become itſelf the adminiſtration. The faithful race of ſheperds dogs is extinct; and, by an unnatural copulation, a breed of wolves are left to guard the flock.

Sir, I do not attempt by inference and probable concluſions to foretell what will come to paſs; I ſpeak of what we have ſeen. I had the honour to ſecond the motion of a learned member of this Houſe (whom I am ſorry not to ſee now preſent) for an inquiry into the conduct of the courts of juſtice [xxxiii. 474.]. It was rejected. Notwithſtanding an acknowledged ample proviſion had before been made for the crown, it is not long ſince half a million was voted in this houſe to his Majeſty. When an inquiry into the application of it was requeſted, that was likewiſe refuſed. Whenever any national ſupply is moved for, however enormous the ſum, it is readily granted: for the adminiſtration, who receive it, ſit upon theſe benches. Whenever an effectual inquiry into the application of money is moved for, it is as readily refuſed: for the adminiſtration, who apply it, ſit upon theſe benches. The proceedings of courts of juſtice, and the application of public money, were formerly the great objects of parliamentary inquiry: they ſeem now to be conſidered as a miſemployment of the time, and a derogation from the dignity of a Britiſh ſenate.

Inſtead of theſe trifling conſiderations, our attention is now drawn off to more ſolemn and important ſubjects of legiſlation and debate. We ſtill continue to be a check indeed—a check upon hackney coachmen. Whilſt we paſs over the common vulgar topics of public juſtice, and millions of public treaſure, the moſt minute inquiry into their conduct is permitted. An act has lately been paſſed to oblige them to hold in their hands the ſtrings of their coaches: another was propoſed laſt ſeſſions to determine how many paſſengers they ſhould ſuffer to ride on the outſide: and the next may poſſibly produce another to oblige them to pull off their hats to their cuſtomers. Sublime contemplations! which ſhort parliaments would not have time to ripen into laws. Such are the worthy notions of legiſlation! ſuch the important occupation! ſuch the natural conſequence of long parliaments!

But, Sir, beſides theſe great advantages of long parliaments—adminiſtration-parliaments,—the crown is by their means delivered from any humiliating obligation to the people. Does the King want money! Adminiſtration will ſupply him. Theirs is the grant, and to them only is the obligation; an obligation eaſily repaid by ſuffering thoſe who vote it to ſhare largely in the plunder.

Under ſuch circumſtances as theſe, the gentlemen connected with adminiſtration are ſurely juſtified in voting againſt the preſent queſtion; to do otherwiſe would be an act of ſuicide.

The ſame conſiderations will ſerve to juſtify the bulk of oppoſition who vote againſt the preſent queſtion. They have already been, and it is not improbable to ſuppoſe that they may again be in office on the ſame plan: they have there-

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fore no objection to a long adminiſtration-parliament, provided themſelves compoſe a part of it. The expectation of this, I apprehend to be the chief cement of their union; and it is merely an act of ſelf-defence to vote againſt a ſhort parliament, whoſe conſequences, by excluding them from a ſhare in adminiſtration, muſt neceſſarily break them in pieces.

Such, Sir, appearing to me the real motives for rejecting the preſent queſtion, and the only arguments that can be truly urged againſt it, I have acted a fair and candid part, by giving the whole ſtrength of the adverſary's defence, and by not ſuffering thoſe juſtifying reaſons to lie concealed, which their modeſty might not perhaps permit them to avow.

For my own part, Sir, having no connection, and being determined never to have any, either with thoſe who are, or have been, or may hereafter be, in adminiſtration, I have none of their reaſons to reſtrain me from following my principle. I abhor a long, abſolute, adminiſtration-parliament, becauſe it leads directly and by haſty ſteps to the very laſt dregs of deſpotiſm. I think that human ſecurity cannot receive, nor human policy deviſe, a more laſting and efficacious ſecurity, than real repreſentatives of the people aſſembled in a parliament, ſhort in its duration and ſeſſion, ſovereign in its power of controul, but ſtripped of every attribute of executive government.

Mr Duntz. Sir, I muſt implore the patience of the Houſe for a few minutes, and intreat their indulgence for my defects. I pretend to no excellence as a ſpeaker, I am ſenſible of my inability, and feel myſelf very unequal to the taſk of ſpeaking before ſo reſpectable and honourable an aſſembly. But, Sir, I cannot content myſelf with giving a ſingle vote upon a ſubject like this. I think it highly important, and well worthy the attention and debate of this Houſe. I have a very great reſpect for the character of the Hon. member who moved this queſtion, though I have not the honour of his acquaintance; and I am confident, that he is well perſuaded of the propriety of the motion he has made: and yet, Sir, I own my ſentiments differ very widely from his. I cannot think that this plan of a ſhort parliament will obtain any of the advantages hoped for, or prevent any of the grievances complained of. On the contrary, it would be attended with numberleſs miſchiefs beyond what we now ſuffer. I appeal to every gentleman who hears me, what diſtractions, diſturbances, and confuſion always attend the preſent elections. If parliaments were triennial, there would be very little interruption to theſe diſorders; and if they were annual, the diſturbances would be perpetual. Beſides, Sir, what proſpect would there be of a fair election? What gentleman would petition? and if they did petition, how could they be determined? Sir, the parliament would be diſſolved before half the petitions would be heard. Sir, we ſhould have nothing but falſe returns, confuſion, and diſturbance. And therefore, Sir, for the ſake of peace, I ſhall be againſt the queſtion.

As ſoon as Mr Duntz had finiſhed, the cry was repeated from every ſide of the Houſe — "The queſtion! The queſtion!" — Which being put, and a diviſion demanded, there appeared to be 133 againſt the queſtion, and only 45 for it.

On Thurſday, Feb. 4. Mr Roſe Fuller moved, That the act 12° Ch. II. *i. e.* the navigation-act, and the 17° Geo. II. intended to explain it, might be read. The motion having been agreed to, and the acts read, Mr Fuller obſerved, That it was chiefly to the navigation-act, and the act explaining it, that we owed almoſt all the advantages we enjoyed as a great commercial nation; that it was one of the prime proviſions in that law, that no foreigner ſhould have any ſhare or property in any veſſel trading with our ſettlements in North America, the Weſt Indies, Aſia, or Africa; for it was ſpecially provided, that the produce of our colonies, in thoſe ſeveral places, ſhould be tranſported in Britiſh bottoms, ſolely the property of natural born ſubjects; that however ſalutary this law might be, there were opportunities frequently taken, particularly of late, to employ it to the worſt purpoſes, by foreigners purchaſing at public ſales, ſhares of veſſels employed in thoſe reſpective trades, and refuſing to part with them, unleſs at an exorbitant price; and with thoſe terms the other partners were obliged to comply, or ſubmit to an enormous expence; that there was evidence ready to be given at the bar, of a foreigner who had two ſhares in a ſhip bound to Jamaica, and juſt ready to ſail, who now actually inſiſted that he ſhould have his own price for thoſe ſhares, and had, to prevent their

their ſailing, given notice to the boards of Admiralty, Trade, and Cuſtoms; that the reſt of the partners, reſolving to put a ſtop to ſo fraudulent and pernicious a practice, had determined to perſevere, though at the expence of at leaſt 5 l. a-day, and apply to the legiſlature for redreſs; that ſeeing the urgent neceſſity for the immediate interference of parliament in a matter of ſuch a nature, he now ſtood up to give notice, that he would on Tueſday next make a motion for bringing in a bill "for preventing foreigners from being *part*-owners in any veſſel trading to Aſia, Africa, or America." The reaſon, he ſaid, for uſing the word *part*-owners, was to avoid the hurting a very beneficial trade now carried on, of building ſhips in America and the Weſt Indies, and diſpoſing of them to foreigners here and elſewhere.

The Speaker remarked, that this was a new ſpecies of villany, and one of the moſt extraordinary that had been ever deviſed, that a man ſhould purchaſe a ſhare in a veſſel with the ſole view of raiſing contributions on the reſt of the owners; that ſuch atrocious offenders merited ſignal puniſhment, and he hoped they would accordingly receive it; at leaſt, nothing in his power ſhould be wanting to effect it. It was oppoſed by ſome members, on the ground, that a remedy might be had at law; but this was doubted by others.

Mr Fuller having accordingly made his motion, the Houſe went into a committee upon it Feb. 18. Mr Ald. Oliver in the chair. Meſſ. Moſs, Alcock, and Simon, were ſeverally examined. The ſubſtance of their evidence was, That the ſhips Ipſwich and Manning were both in the Jamaica trade, and river-built; that the former is of 400 tons burthen, and the latter 305 tons; that Mr Maſſon, a Frenchman, and not naturalized, purchaſed at a ſale an eighth of the ſhip Ipſwich, and three ſixteenths of the Manning; that notice had been given at the Admiralty to prevent them getting Mediterranean paſſes, and at the Cuſtom-houſe to prevent their ſailing, as a foreigner was part-owner; that Mr Maſſon, as ſoon as this impediment was diſcovered, on being applied to, to diſpoſe of thoſe ſhares, for a reaſonable compenſation, abſolutely refuſed, unleſs at an advance much beyond the market-price, or their real value; that the latter of thoſe veſſels had been by that means detained in the river ſince the 20th of January, at a very great expence, and had loſt her freight; that the other had been likewiſe detained, under a ſimilar expence, ſince the 12th of the ſame month; and that the broker who ſold one of the ſhares to Mr Maſſon, having informed him that ſuch a purchaſe would anſwer no end, as he was precluded from deriving any benefit from it by the laws of this country, Mr Maſſon anſwered, that he was fully appriſed of that, but doubted not he ſhould nevertheleſs profit by the tranſaction. Then a perſon who was maſter of a veſſel in the ſame trade in 1770, informed the Houſe, That being outward bound, at Graveſend, he was prevented from proceeding in his voyage, by order from the Admiralty; the reaſon of which was, a foreigner having been diſcovered to be part-owner; that upon an application to him to ſell his ſhare, he refuſed; and that at length the reſt of the owners were obliged to comply with the exorbitant demand of 150l. for his eighth, and a compliment of ten guineas to the attorney, though another eighth, which came to be diſpoſed of at the ſame time by death, brought no more than 56 l. 10 s.

When the evidence was finiſhed, Mr Fuller made a motion, That a bill be brought in to prevent abuſes in the purchaſes made by foreigners of ſhares of Britiſh veſſels: which was agreed to; and Meſſ. Oliver and Fuller were ordered to prepare, and bring it in.—The bill went through, ſo as to receive the royal aſſent April 1. [220.] —— *Would it not be juſt to deny Mr Maſſon the benefit of naturalization, if he ſhould hereafter apply for it?*

Reflections on the National Debt.

From a view of real grievances, &c. [87.]

THE balance of trade is very little in favour of England, but from the commerce with Portugal, and the clandeſtine trade in the Weſt Indies, &c.

To recover our former ſuperiority, acquired by the foreign conſumption of our manufactures, is not impracticable: but the dearneſs of labour confines them, at preſent, to interior and home conſumption; and this dearneſs of labour will ſubſiſt, ſo long as the enormous load of the national debt obliges the government to continue the impoſts at the exceſs to which they have arrived. This exceſs of impoſts deſtroys population, agriculture,

and manufactures, increaſes the number of poor, whoſe ſupport is to England an annual expence of more than two millions.

The ſole, the only remedy to theſe evils, ſo great and ſo real, and the only ſolid foundation that England can give to its power, muſt ariſe from the extinction of the public debt, &c.

Our ſettlements at Senegal, the author of *The intereſts, &c.* apprehends, furniſh us with the means of paying this national debt, by the conqueſt of Bambuck, a country whoſe mines of gold are infinitely richer than thoſe of Braſil, Mexico, or Peru.

We are informed by this writer, that a factor of the French India company, named *Campagnon*, is the only European known, who has ever arrived at this rich kingdom. He has given a full and exact deſcription of it, as well as of its rich mines. Two directors of the India company, M. Depremenial and David, particularly charged with the affairs of Senegal, have vouched for the intelligence, capacity, and fidelity, of this factor; which gives great weight to this relation.

But a communication with Bambuck, and the countries bordering upon the Niger, Gambia, and the other great rivers of Africa, would open a paſſage to richer and more inexhauſtible mines, than the golden ones of Africa, or America. It would procure, by a fair and honourable commerce, without the aids of conqueſt and uſurpation, (which are contrary to the laws of nations and humanity, and a diſgrace to all civilized countries), an immenſe excluſive trade for our manufactures, and extend the ſale and conſumption of the various merchandiſes of Europe.

Notwithſtanding the various ſchemes that have been propoſed by different writers for paying off the national debt, to extend our trade and commerce ſeems to be the moſt rational infallible means of doing it, provided we obſerve a proper œconomy in the adminiſtration of the various monies that are collected for the uſes of government.

The frugality, œconomy, and morals, of the Swiſs, have rendered the canton of Berne very rich, though the ſoil is barren, and the country without ſea-ports, manufactures, and mines. A Venetian ambaſſador once told Cardinal Richelieu, that they wanted nothing to render France rich and happy, but to know how to lay out with propriety what they ſquandered away in diſſipation and folly. This obſervation is equally applicable to England.

Now the balance of our trade with Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, and France, is greatly againſt us, prudent and benevolent methods ſhould be taken to extend our trade in Africa, from whence we may derive incredible advantages, by exchanging our manufactures at a fair price for the gold, gums, teeth, and other raw materials of that country. By theſe means we ſhould not only enrich ourſelves, without offending any of the powers of Europe, but deliver theſe unhappy people from tyranny, and bleſs them with the advantages and happineſs of more enlightened communities.

The Portugueſe are the only Europeans who have eſtabliſhed ſettlements, and who carry on a commerce, in competition with the Arabians, at Sofala, at Moſambique, and Melinda, upon the eaſtern coaſt of Africa. This commerce is ſo rich, eſpecially at Moſambique, that it is called the Peru and Chili of the Portugueſe. They pretend that it was from thence that Solomon, and Hiram the king of Tyre, drew their prodigious riches; and that this port of Africa is the celebrated Ophir. It is there they receive the gold of Monomotapa, in exchange for the ſilks and ſtuffs of Aſia and Europe.

The Portugueſe firſt diſcovered Monomotapa, upon whoſe monarch they have beſtowed the title of the *Emperor of Gold*. Faria pretends, that at Maſſapa they found an ingot of gold of 12,000 ducats, and another of 400,000. It is, however, certain, that they have imported immenſe quantities of gold from thence, in lieu of their ſtuffs, necklaces, beads, and other merchandiſes of little value; and they might derive ſtill greater advantages, if this branch of commerce was better cultivated.

I will cloſe this article, upon the means of paying off the national debt by opening an extenſive commerce into the interior parts of Africa, with a few reflections upon the piratical ſtates of Barbary; which ſo far as they are borrowed from the author of *Les Interêts, &c.* are juſt and ſtriking.

The coaſts of Barbary might be covered with flouriſhing towns by population

and

and induſtry; they might preſent to the commerce of Europe a great variety of valuable commodities, and an extenſive opening for our manufactures. If the inhabitants of theſe coaſts knew any profeſſion but that of infeſting the ſeas with their piracies, this immenſe extent of country, which is extremely fertile, might be of the greateſt utility to induſtrious and commercial nations, to which it is at preſent very inimical. Now that the Turkiſh dominions are laid waſte and convulſed by the forces of the Ruſſian empire, is the favourable time, the critical moment, for curbing the inſolence of theſe piratical ſtates. All the powers of Europe ſhould unite, though not to deſtroy their naval armaments, yet to oblige the Ottoman Porte, together with them, to give hoſtages for our ſecurity from any future hoſtilities. Theſe nations, forced to renounce for ever this criminal war, would employ themſelves in the cultivation of their lands, and by an honeſt induſtry acquire riches, with the conveniencies of life, to ſatisfy their luxury, by ways the moſt agreeable and conformable to human nature.

A peaceable and lawful commerce would ſoon ſubſtitute among the inhabitants of this vaſt and extenſive country, ſoft and gentle manners, inſtead of ferocity, and a diſpoſition for theft and robbery. They would become a more happy people: their lands, naturally fertile, cultivated according to our ſuperior ſkill in agriculture, would furniſh them with an abundance of productions; other improvements would be introduced; population would be increaſed; and they would be enriched by a flouriſhing commerce.

To make ſettlements in this country, not with hoſtile, but with the friendly intentions of civilizing them, and reviving in Africa the times of the Carthaginians, the Syphaxes and Maſſiniſſa's, would crown our auſpicious monarch, and his honeſt miniſter, with honour and immortality, and be the greateſt glory of this age and country.

Though induſtry and manufactures, trade and commerce, are the true ſources of riches, which are great bleſſings when they are employed in furniſhing mankind with the neceſſaries and conveniencies, with the elegancies and refinements of life; yet that riches do not introduce exceſſive luxury ſhould be one of the great ends of government.

SIR, *Madeley in Shropſhire, June 7.*

YOU have without doubt had ſome account given you of the dreadful earthquake, or rather let me call it eruption of the earth, which happened very early in the morning of the 27th of laſt month, partly in this, but moſtly in the pariſh of Buildwas in this county, at a place called the *Birches*, upon the banks of the Severn; but as ſeveral of thoſe accounts are ſome way or other erroneous, I ſend you the following, which you may aſſure your readers is a true one; I was an eye-witneſs to the facts.

"Mr Wilcox, who keeps a farm-houſe at the Birches, was awaked about four o'clock in the morning of the day above mentioned, by a very loud and uncommon noiſe. He got immediately out of bed, went to the window, and looking out, perceived the ground crack, and open about ſeven inches aſunder, which made him alarm his wife, to take care of herſelf and the children, and to leave the houſe, for he believed they were all a-going, as he termed it. The family immediately left the houſe, and ran to a coppice about fifteen yards diſtant from it, which they had ſcarcely done before they were ſtill more alarmed, by a noiſe like the roaring of ſeveral cannons, with ſuch a ſhock as made the ground move for a great way, and carried a barn, which was oppoſite, fifty yards from the place it ſtood on; and it fell with ſuch vehemence that it was ſhattered to pieces, and fell in between one of the yawnings of the earth, where its fragments now lie. At the ſame inſtant fifty acres of land were removed nearer to the Severn; part of which was a ſmall coppice, upon which grew twenty ſturdy oaks; which, with a vaſt piece of land, were forced into the Severn, one ſide or part of which reſted upon the oppoſite ſhore: all the trees except four ſtand upright as before, and ſeem as if they grew there. The current of the Severn was inſtantly ſtopped, or rather turned over a meadow which faced the coppice above mentioned, where it hath worn a channel wide and deep; the other part of the ground moved with the coppice, whoſe hedges and trees are moſtly ſtanding. The turnpike-road, which croſſed this ground for about a quarter of a mile in length, is carried likewiſe upwards of fifty yards further, and in many places is ſo divided and broken that it can never more be rendered paſſable. One part of it, for at

leaſt ſixteen yards, is as ſteep as the roof of a houſe, full of large cracks, and about ſeventy yards more is waſhed away by the Severn. A piece of land, which before this accident lay ſo low as to form a valley, is now raiſed to a high bank; ten acres of which are every where full of cracks, and rougher than if it were juſt ploughed. What is very remarkable, a hedge that ſtood near to the barn which was demoliſhed, two large trees, and upwards of fifteen acres of land, are removed to a conſiderable diſtance, and reſted down again without any ſeeming damage, I mean without any cracks or breaks; whilſt another large tract adjoining is ſplit and divided in a hundred places with large chaſms or gulfs, ſome two, ſome ten, ſome twenty, and one crack or diviſion meaſures thirty yards over, and is very deep, reſembling a long wide ſtreet. Large pyramids of earth are thrown up, which, when viewed at a diſtance, reſemble the ruins of an old caſtle. Nothing can form a more diſmal proſpect than theſe mountains and gulfs, which ſeem to gape as if to ſwallow one at every ſtep; nor can any one imagine, that has not ſeen them, how they ſhock every beholder. There were ſome ſheep graſing in a meadow, five of which were left upon an iſland in the midſt of ſeveral falls of earth unhurt. When the ſhock was firſt felt, the earth heaved with ſuch violence, that the bed of the Severn was turned quite up, and ſo inſtantly that vaſt quantities of fiſh were thrown out upon land, where the people who flocked in numbers to ſee this uncommon phenomenon gathered them up in quantities, many of them very large. It afforded a very awful and uncommon ſpectacle when the coppice was firſt thrown acroſs the Severn; for the current drove between the tops of the oaks with as much violence as if a number of engines had been playing together between the branches. Many veſſels were ſunk in the river that happened to lie below where the accident happened, by the ſudden fall of water, which was forced down in an amazing body in a few minutes. Some of the watermen affirmed, that the water fell ſix feet in ſix minutes at Bridgenorth, which is twelve miles diſtance; and the ſhock was felt very ſeverely at Newport, which is fourteen. In a word, there hardly ever was a ſcene more awful, more dreadful, or more uncommon. An officer here, who was at Liſbon in three days after the dreadful earthquake happened there in November 1755, declares it as his opinion, that had this place been built and peopled as that was, the conſequences would have been equally terrible. It muſt be remembered too that Liſbon ſtood upon rather a more extenſive piece of ground.

Yeſterday the Rev. Mr Fletcher preached a ſermon on the occaſion upon the ruins, to a congregation of about 4000 people, from Pſ. xlvi. 8.: "O come hither, and behold the works of the Lord, what deſolation he hath brought upon the earth."

The above relation is literally true, as witneſs my hand, *J. Edmunds, bookſeller, at Madeley.*

Another account adds, that the ſame morning and time a collier, who was working in a coal-pit at Lightmore, full two miles from the Birches, heard a great noiſe in the pit, which made him apprehend ſome accident had happened there; but upon examination all was ſafe.

On Tueſday night the 25th, ſome people who lived in a houſe above Buildwas bridge, more than half a mile from the Birches, on the ſame ſide the river, perceived the houſe violently ſhook: they removed their goods, and quitted it the next day. The next night, being Wedneſday the 26th, the houſe and ſome buildings adjoining were again ſhaken with ſo much violence as to be almoſt demoliſhed; a large wood-pump was thrown down in the garden behind the houſe; the court and part of a road in front are full of cracks, ſome very deep. The land on both ſides the river is the property of Walter Acton Moſeley, Eſq; who, we hear, has ſuſtained a damage of 6 or 700*l*.

An account of the deſtruction of Pleurs by the fall of the mountains.

IN Bp Burnet's travels, let. 2. we find the following account. "Having mentioned (ſays the Biſhop) ſome falls of mountains in theſe parts (viz. near the Alps) I cannot paſs by the extraordinary fate of the town of Pleurs, about a league from Chavennes to the north. The town was half the bigneſs of Chavennes, but much more nobly built; for, beſides the great palace of the Francken, that coſt ſome millions, there were many other palaces built by rich factors both of Milan and the other parts of Italy, who, liking the ſituation and air, as well as the freedom of the government, gave themſelves

ſelves all the indulgences that a vaſt wealth could furniſh. By one of the palaces, that was a little diſtant from the town, and was not overwhelmed with it, one may judge of the reſt: it was an out-houſe of the family of the Francken, and yet it may compare with many palaces in Italy. The voluptuouſneſs of this place became very crying; and Madam de Salis told me, that ſhe heard her mother often relate ſome paſſages of a Proteſtant miniſter's ſermons that preached in a little church there, who warned them often of the terrible judgements of God which were hanging over their heads, and which he believed would ſuddenly break out upon them.

On the 25th of Auguſt 1618, an inhabitant came and told them to be gone, for he ſaw the mountains cleaving; but he was laughed at for his pains. He had a daughter, whom he perſuaded to leave all, and go with him; but when ſhe was ſafe out of town, ſhe called to mind that ſhe had not locked the door of a room in which ſhe had ſome things of value, and ſo ſhe went back to do that, and was buried with the reſt, for at the hour of ſupper the hill fell down, and buried the town and all the inhabitants, to the number of 2200, ſo that not one perſon eſcaped. The fall of the mountains did ſo fill the channel of the river, that the firſt news thoſe of Chavennes had of it was by the failing of their river; for three or four hours there came not a drop of water; but the river wrought for itſelf a new courſe, and returned to them. — I could hear no particular character of the man who eſcaped (continues the Biſhop); ſo I muſt leave the ſecret reaſon of ſo ſingular a preſervation to the great diſcovery, at the laſt day, of thoſe ſteps of divine providence that are now ſo unaccountable. Some of the family of the Francken got ſome miners to work under ground, to find out the wealth that was buried in their houſe; for, beſides their plate and furniture, there was a great deal of caſh and many jewels in the houſe. The miners pretended they could find nothing; but they went to their country of Tirol, and built fine houſes; and a great wealth appeared, of which no other viſible account could be given but this, that they had found ſome of that treaſure."

SIR, *June* 15.

THE earthquake, as it is called, though perhaps ſomewhat improperly, that lately happened in Shropſhire, muſt naturally excite the curioſity of your readers to inquire into the cauſe of ſo very ſingular a phenomenon. For a long time it was the general opinion, that earthquakes were owing to inflammable ſubſtances, ſuch as ſulphur and nitre, lodged in the bowels of the earth, and which, being ſet on fire by fermentation or accident, cauſe terrible exploſions, and heave up the ground in ſuch a manner as ſometimes to overturn every thing that ſtands upon it *.

This opinion was firſt controverted by Dr Stukeley, on occaſion of the two earthquakes that happened at London in the ſpring of the year 1749, and another that affected other parts of England in the autumn of 1750. He thought it more reaſonable to aſcribe theſe phenomena to an electrical ſhock; and the motives that induced him to think ſo I ſhall beg leave briefly to mention.

In the firſt place, he imagined there was no evidence of any remarkable cavernous ſtructure of the earth; but that, on the contrary, there is rather reaſon to preſume, that it is in a great meaſure ſolid, ſo as to leave little room for internal changes and fermentations within its ſubſtance; nor do coal-pits, he ſays, when on fire, ever produce any thing reſembling an earthquake. In the ſecond earthquake at London there was no ſuch thing as fire, vapour, ſmoke, ſmell, or an eruption of any kind obſerved, though the ſhock affected a circuit of thirty miles in diameter. This conſideration alone, of the extent of ſurface ſhaken by an earthquake, he thought was ſufficient to overthrow the ſuppoſition of its being owing to the expanſion of any ſubterraneous vapours. For it could not poſſibly be imagined, that ſo immenſe a force as could act upon that compaſs of ground inſtantaneouſly, ſhould never break the ſurface of it, ſo as to be diſcoverable to the ſight or ſmell, when ſmall fire-balls, burſting in the air, have inſtantly propagated a ſulphureous ſmell all around them to the diſtance of ſeveral miles. Beſides, the operation of this great fermentation, and production of elaſtic vapours, &c. ought to be many days in continuance, and not inſtantaneous, and the evaporation of ſuch a quantity of inflammable matter would require a long ſpace of time.

* [See the places referred to under *Earthquake* in our indexes 1755, 6, 7.]

Earthquakes

Earthquakes too, he imagined, upon the old hypotheſis, muſt ruin the whole ſyſtem of fountains and ſprings; which was quite contrary to fact. The great one which happened in the year of our Lord 17, when no leſs than thirteen great cities of Aſia Minor were deſtroyed in one night, and which may be reckoned to have ſhaken a maſs of earth 300 miles in diameter, muſt, upon this ſuppoſition, have entirely deſtroyed the country, reverſed its mountains, broken up and ſtopt its fountains and ſprings, and quite changed the courſe of its rivers; whereas nothing ſuffered but the cities. There was no kind of alteration in the ſurface of the country, which indeed remains the ſame to this day.

He further obſerves, that any ſubterraneous power, ſufficient to move a ſurface of earth thirty miles in diameter, as in the earthquakes which happened at London, muſt be lodged at leaſt fifteen or twenty miles below the ſurface of the earth, and therefore muſt move an inverted cone of ſolid earth, whoſe baſis is thirty miles in diameter, and axis fifteen or twenty miles; an effect, he ſays, which no natural power could produce. Upon the ſame principle, the ſubterraneous cauſe of the earthquake in Aſia Minor muſt have moved a cone of earth of 300 miles in baſe, and 200 in the axis; which, he ſays, all the gunpowder which has ever been made ſince the invention of it, would not have been able to ſtir, much leſs any vapours which could be ſuppoſed to be generated ſo far below the ſurface.

It is not upon the principles of any ſubterraneous exploſion, that we can in the leaſt account for the manner in which ſhips at ſea are affected during an earthquake, which ſeem as if they ſtruck upon a rock, or as if ſomething thumped againſt their bottoms. Even the fiſhes are affected by an earthquake. This ſtroke, therefore, muſt be occaſioned by ſomething that could communicate motion with infinitely greater velocity than any heaving of the earth under the ſea, by the elaſticity of generated vapours. This could only produce a gradual ſwell, and could never give ſuch an impulſe to the water, as would make it feel like a ſtone. From all theſe circumſtances the Doctor infers, and he ſeems to infer with great ſhew of reaſon, that an earthquake is not owing to any ſubterraneous exploſion, but is merely an electrical ſhock, of the ſame nature with thoſe which are now become familiar in electrical experiments.

The flames and ſulphureous ſmells which are ſometimes obſerved during earthquakes, the Doctor thought were more eaſily accounted for, from the ſuppoſition of their being electrical phenomena, than from their being occaſioned by the eruption of any thing from the bowels of the earth. The impreſſion made by an earthquake upon land and water, to the greateſt diſtances, is, as was obſerved before, inſtantaneous; which could only be effected by electricity. In the earthquake that happened in England in the Autumn of 1750, the concuſſion was felt through a ſpace of 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and, as far as could be judged, at the ſame inſtant of time. That this tract of ground, which amounted to 4000 ſquare miles in ſurface, ſhould be thrown into ſuch agitation in a moment, is ſuch a prodigy, the Doctor ſays, as we could never believe, or conceive, did we not know it to be fact from our ſenſes. But if we ſeek the ſolution of it, we cannot think any natural power equal to it, but that of electricity, which acknowledges no ſenſible tranſition of time, no bounds.

The little damage generally done by earthquakes, the Doctor thought to be an argument of their being occaſioned by a ſimple vibration or tremulous motion of the ſurface of the earth, by an electrical ſnap. This vibration, he ſays, impreſſed on the water, meeting with the ſolid bottoms of ſhips, occaſions that thump which is ſaid to be felt by them; yet of the millions of ordinary houſes, over which an earthquake ſometimes paſſes, not one perhaps is thrown down. That earthquakes are electrical phenomena, is further evident from their chiefly affecting the ſea-coaſt, places along rivers, and, I may add, eminences. This was exactly the direction of the earthquake in England in the year 1750. Laſtly, the Doctor adds, as a further argument in favour of his hypotheſis, that pains in the back, rheumatic, hyſteric, and nervous caſes; head-aches, cholics, &c. were felt by many people of weak conſtitutions, for a day or two after the earthquake; juſt as they would after electrification, and to ſome theſe diſorders proved fatal.

As to the motion of the earth in Shropſhire,

ſhire, it has not, in my opinion, the leaſt connection with an earthquake. It is probably of the ſame nature with the motion of the Solway moſs that lately happened in the north of England [xxxiii. 665, 97.]. The ground lay upon the bank of the Severn, the waters of which had probably undermined it, and converted the earth, which formed its foundation, into a bog or moraſs; and that part of the bog which was neareſt the river being the thinneſt, and moſt fluid, and conſequently able to afford the leaſt ſupport to the ſuperincumbent ground, the ground naturally moved, or ſlid to that ſide, and lodged itſelf in the bed of the river. Such phenomena, to be ſure, are not very common; yet we all know that they have ſometimes happened. Rivers have been known ſuddenly to change their courſe without any human means, and no other reaſon can be aſſigned for ſuch change of their courſe, than ſuch accidents as that juſt mentioned. If my memory does not fail me, a large maſs of earth fell into the river St Lawrence a few years ago, and all natural philoſophers agreed, that its fall muſt have been owing to the cauſe above ſpecified. As to the noiſe that was heard, and the commotion that was felt in the air, during this removal of the ground in Shropſhire, that is very eaſily accounted for, it being hardly poſſible that ſo great a maſs of earth could be ſuddenly moved from its place, without making a conſiderable impreſſion upon the atmoſphere. PHYSICUS.

Mr URBAN, *June* 14. 1773.

THE collecting of extraneous foſſils, or diluvian remains, having lately been much attended to by gentlemen who are curious in Natural Hiſtory, it may not be amiſs to inform them, that, in digging for gravel to make the new temporary road on the back part of St Clement's, Oxford, many broad ſkirted gryphite oyſters have been found with both valves, at the depth of about three feet; and with them were alſo found the molar teeth of an elephant.

About one hundred yards from this bed of gravel, and ſix or eight feet deeper in the earth, were found many more oyſters, varying little in form and ſize from thoſe in the bed of gravel, but of a very different colour, by lying in a ſtratum of blue clay. In this bed of clay were found ſeveral ſmall fuſiform belemnites, in company with many ſmall ammonites, both of which, and alſo the oyſters, appear to be ſaturated with pyritical juices, many lumps or portions of that poiſonous mineral being ſcattered in the clay.

At Shotover quarry, about a mile diſtant from theſe beds of oyſters, many and various marine exuviæ are frequently diſcovered in an unctuous kind of clay, particularly a broad flat oyſter, very different from thoſe at St Clement's, not one of that ſpecies being found in the clay at Shotover quarry. Many vertebræ of fiſhes, from four or five inches to leſs than one inch in diameter, have been found in the clay at Shotover, together with fragments of large bones of quadrupeds, ſuch as the tibea and ſcapula of an animal not inferior in ſize to an elephant.

The ſcapula now lies before me, and is twenty-eight inches long, twenty-two inches round the head, eighteen inches round the neck, and about twelve inches broad at the baſe: it weighs about eighty pounds; and has attached to it one of the flat oyſters peculiar to that place, four inches in diameter; ſo that this bone muſt have lain there a conſiderable time from the dimenſions of the oyſter, whoſe under valve is cloſely attached to it.

Now, Mr Urban, how ſhall we account for theſe phenomena of marine exuviæ being left in the manner they are ſo frequently found? Woodward's diſſolution and ſubſidence of bodies, according to their ſpecific gravity, is unſatisfactory; for I have many ſea-ſhells as thin and light as paper (when recent) taken out of the ſtratum of free-ſtone, ſeveral feet deeper than where the ſcapula was found. — And the ingenious gentleman who lately wrote a learned treatiſe upon the deluge, by adopting Woodward's hypotheſis, ſubjects himſelf to the like objection.

To reaſon upon this weighty ſubject is too arduous a taſk for me to undertake; but from long experience, and the many obſervations which I have made in my reſearches into the diluvian remains, it ſeems evident, that the waters, after the flood, retreated gradually from the earth's ſurface; otherwiſe we ſhould not find the ſeveral ſpecies of ſea-ſhells ſo regularly diſpoſed, and in their proper attitudes, in the very beds where they lived and bred. —— *I am, &c.*

[xxii. 73.] J. PLATT.

A ſingular character of M. de VOLTAIRE.

M. de Voltaire is below the ſtature of tall men, or, in other words, a little above thoſe of a middling ſize; he is extremely thin, and of an aduſt temperament, hot and atrabilious; his viſage is meagre, his aſpect ardent and penetrating, and there is a malignant quickneſs in his eye: the ſame fire that animates his works appears in his actions, which are lively even to abſurdity: he is a kind of meteor, perpetually coming and going with a quick motion and a ſparkling light, that dazzles our eyes.

A man thus conſtituted cannot avoid being a *valetudinarian*; the blade eats away the ſcabbard: gay by complexion, grave by regimen; open without frankneſs; politic without refinement; ſociable without friends: he knows the world, and he forgets it: in the morning he is *Ariſtippus*, and *Diogenes* at night. He loves grandeur, and deſpiſes the great: with his ſuperiors, his carriage is eaſy; but with his equals, conſtrained: he is firſt polite, then cold, then diſguſting.

He loves the court, yet grows weary of it: he has ſenſibility without connections, and is voluptuous without paſſion. He is attached to nothing by choice, but to every thing through inconſtancy. As he reaſons without principle, his judgement has its intervals, like the folly of others. He has a clear head, but a corrupt heart. He thinks of every thing, and treats every thing with deriſion.

He is a libertine without a conſtitution for pleaſure; and can moralize without morality. His vanity is exceſſive, but his avarice ſtill greater; he therefore writes leſs for fame than money, for which he may be ſaid both to hunger and thirſt. He is in haſte to work, that he may haſte to live: he was made to enjoy, and determines only to hoard. Such is the man, and ſuch is the author.

There is no other poet in the world whoſe verſes coſt him ſo little labour; but this facility of compoſition hurts him, becauſe he abuſes it: as there is but little for art to ſupply, he is content that little ſhould be wanting; therefore moſt of his pieces are unfiniſhed. But though he is an eaſy, ingenious, and elegant writer of poetry, his principal excellence would be hiſtory, if he made fewer reflections, and drew no parallels; in both of which, however, he has ſometimes been very happy. In his laſt work he has imitated the manner of Bayle, of whom, even in his cenſure of him, he has exhibited a copy.

It has been long ſaid, that for an hiſtorian to be without prejudice, he muſt neither have religion nor country; and in this reſpect, M. de Voltaire has made great advances toward perfection. He cannot be accuſed of being a partiſan to his own nation; he is rather like old fellows, extolling the times paſt, and abuſing the preſent. He is diſſatisfied with his own country, and laviſh in his praiſe of thoſe that are a thouſand leagues off. And as to religion, he is in that alſo evidently undetermined, and would certainly be the neutral and impartial perſon ſo much deſired, but for a little leaven of Anti-Janſeniſm, which appears very plainly diſtinguiſhed in his works.

Voltaire has much foreign, and much French literature; nor is he deficient in that ſort of mixed erudition that is now ſo much in faſhion. He is a politician, a naturaliſt, a geometrician, or whatever elſe he pleaſes; but he is always ſuperficial, becauſe he is not able to think deeply. He could not, however, flouriſh as he does upon theſe ſubjects, without great ingenuity.

His taſte is rather delicate than juſt; he is a witty ſatiriſt, a bad critic, and a dabbler in the abſtracted ſciences; imagination is his element, and yet, ſtrange as it is, he has no invention. He is reproached with continually paſſing from one extreme to another; now a philanthropiſt, then a cynic; now an exceſſive encomiaſt, then an outrageous ſatiriſt.

In a word, Voltaire would fain be an extraordinary man; and an extraordinary man he moſt certainly is! *Lond. Mag.*

On the great danger of the Ladies wearing wires in their caps, and pins in their hair.

IT is well known, that there have been inſtances of the human body becoming electric without the mediation of any electric ſubſtance, and even emitting ſparks of fire, with a diſagreeable ſenſation, and even an extreme degree of nervous ſenſibility.

About eight or ten years ago a lady in Switzerland was affected in this manner. She was uncommonly ſuſceptible of every change of weather, and had her electrical feelings ſtrongeſt in a clear day, or during the paſſage of thunder-clouds, when

when the air is known to be replete with that fluid. Her diſeaſe, like all others which the doctors can make nothing of, was decided to be a nervous one; but it was afterwards diſcovered to be owing to her wearing ſilk ſtockings, and wires in her cap. A lady who has her head ſurrounded with a wire cap, and her hair ſtuck full of metal pins, and who at the ſame time wears ſilk ſtockings, that is, ſtands upon dry ſilk, is to all intents and purpoſes an electrical conductor, inſolated and prepared for collecting the fire from the atmoſphere. And it is not at all ſurpriſing, that during thunder-ſtorms, or when the air is extremely replete with electrical matter, ſhe ſhould emit ſparks, and exhibit other appearances of electricity. There is no doubt but a very trifling change of dreſs, which, from the conſtant verſatility of their modes, may ſome day take place, would render this lady's diſeaſe altogether epidemical amongſt the ſex.—Only let the ſoles of their ſhoes be made of an electric ſubſtance, and let the wires of their caps, and pins of their hair, be ſomewhat lengthened, and pointed downwards, and there is little doubt that they will find themſelves in an electrified ſtate. But, indeed, if they only wear ſilk, or even worſted ſtockings, it may ſometimes prove ſufficient; for electrometers have as often been inſolated as perfectly by placing them on a piece of dry ſilk or flannel, as on glaſs.

How little do our ladies imagine, when they ſurround their heads with wire, the moſt powerful of all conductors, and at the ſame time wear ſtockings, ſhoes, and gowns, of ſilk, one of the moſt powerful repellents, that they prepare their bodies in the ſame manner, and according to the ſame principles, as electricians prepare their conductors for attracting the fire of lightning? If they cannot be brought to relinquiſh their wire-caps and their pins, might they not fall upon ſome ſuch preſervative, as thoſe which of late years have been applied to objects of much leſs conſequence?

Suppoſe that every lady ſhould provide herſelf with a ſmall chain or wire, to be hooked on at pleaſure during thunder-ſtorms. This ſhould paſs from her cap, over the thickeſt part of her hair, which will prevent the fire from being communicated to her head, and ſo down to the ground.—It is plain that this will act in the ſame manner as the conductors on the tops of ſteeples, which from the metal ſpires that are commonly placed there, analogous to the pins and wires, were ſo liable to accidents. Ladies may laugh at all this, but it is too ſerious a matter to be made a joke of. A very amiable lady, a Mrs Douglas of Kelſo, had nearly loſt her life by one of thoſe caps mounted on wire. She was ſtanding at an open window during a thunder-ſtorm: the lightning was attracted by the wire, and the cap was burnt to aſhes. Happily her hair was in its natural ſtate, without powder, pomatum, or pins, and prevented the fire from being conducted to her head; for as ſhe felt no kind of ſhock, it is probable, that it went off from the wires of the cap to the wall, cloſe to which ſhe then ſtood. If it had found any conductor to carry it to her head or body, in all probability ſhe muſt have been killed.—A good ſtrong head of hair, if it is kept perfectly clean, and dry, is probably one of the beſt preſervatives againſt the fire of lightning. But ſo ſoon as it is ſtuffed full of powder and pomatum, and bound together with pins, its repellent force is loſt, and it becomes a conductor *.

Lond. pap. June 7. S L Y.

* A very ingenious man [Mr P. Brydone, F. R. S] lately made ſome experiments on the electricity of hair. A lady had told him, that on combing her hair in froſty weather, in the dark, ſhe had ſometimes obſerved ſparks of fire to iſſue from it. This made him think of attempting to collect the electrical fire from hair alone, without the aſſiſtance of any other electrical apparatus. To this end, he deſired a young lady to ſtand upon a cake of bees-wax, and to comb her ſiſter's hair, who was ſitting on a chair before her. Soon after ſhe began to comb, the young lady on the wax was greatly aſtoniſhed to find her whole body electrified; darting out ſparks of fire againſt every object that approached her. The hair was extremely electrical, and affected an electrometer at a very great diſtance: he charged a metal conductor from it with great eaſe; and in the ſpace of a few minutes, collected as much fire immediately from the hair, as to kindle common ſpirits; and, by means of a ſmall vial, gave many ſmart ſhocks to all the company. A full account of theſe experiments was lately read before the Royal Society. They were made during the time of a very hard froſt, and on a ſtrong head of hair, where no powder or pomatum had been uſed for many months.

Tables for correcting the apparent diſtance of the moon and a ſtar, from the effects of refraction and parallax. Publiſhed by order of the Commiſſioners of Longitude. Folio. 1*l.* 10*s. in ſheets.* Nourſe, &c.

THE improvement of navigation is in every view an object of very great importance; and nothing ſeems to be more neceſſary for this purpoſe than to enable the mariner to aſcertain his place at ſea with ſufficient accuracy. The latitude of every place is eaſily diſcovered, by taking the altitude of the ſun or of a ſtar; and the longitude would likewiſe become known, if we could readily reſolve this problem, viz. Having the hour at the ſhip given, to find the hour at the ſame time in any place whoſe longitude is well known. Suppoſe, therefore, that we could accurately determine the moment of any obſerved phenomenon in the heavens, and that this ſhould happen one hour ſooner at one place than another, the difference of longitude between the two places of obſervation would be 15 degrees; and that place would be ſo much to the eaſt in which this phenomenon happened ſooneſt. But this is a problem much more difficult than that on which the knowledge of the latitude depends; and many attempts have been made by mathematicians in different ages towards the ſolution of it. The editor of theſe tables has given us a brief abſtract of the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of this part of nautical ſcience.

The firſt perſon who recommended the inveſtigation of the longitude from obſerving the diſtance between the moon and ſome ſtar, is here ſaid to have been John Werner, of Nuremberg, who printed his annotations on the firſt book of Ptolemy's Geography in 1514. Peter Apian, profeſſor of mathematics at Ingolſtadt, in 1524; Orontce Finé, of Briançon, about 1530; Gemma Friſius, at Antwerp, in 1530; Nonius, (Pedro Nunez), in 1560; and Kepler, in 1630, — all ſuggeſt and recommend the ſame method. In the year 1598, Philip III. King of Spain, offered a reward of 1000 crowns for a ſolution of this problem. This noble example was followed by the States-General, who offered 10,000 florins. In 1633, John Morin, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, propoſed a method of reſolving it to Cardinal Richelieu; but the commiſſioners who were appointed to examine this method, judged it inſufficient, on account of the imperfection of the lunar tables. However, in 1645, Cardinal Mazarin procured for him a penſion of 2000 livres. In 1665, K. Charles II. erected the Obſervatory at Greenwich, and appointed Mr Flamſtead his aſtronomical obſerver, with this expreſs command, that he ſhould apply himſelf *with the utmoſt care and diligence to the rectifying the table of the motions of the heavens, and the places of the fixed ſtars, in order to find out the ſo-much-deſired longitude at ſea, for the perfecting the art of navigation.* To the fidelity and induſtry with which Mr Flamſtead executed his commiſſion we are in a great meaſure indebted for that curious theory of the moon, which was afterwards formed by the immortal Newton. This incomparable philoſopher made the beſt uſe which human ſagacity could make of the obſervations with which he was furniſhed; but as theſe were interrupted and imperfect, "the difference of Sir Iſaac's theory from the heavens would ſometimes amount at leaſt to five minutes."

Dr Halley, who was indefatigable in his application to the improvement of mathematical ſcience, employed much time on this ſubject; but for want of proper inſtruments he could not ſucceed in making the neceſſary obſervations. In a paper on this ſubject he expreſſes his hopes, that the inſtrument juſt invented by Mr Halley might be applied to taking angles at ſea with the deſired accuracy. See *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 421. This inſtrument has ſince been tried at ſea, and found to anſwer theſe expectations. Some conſiderable improvements have been made in this inſtrument, both by the Aſtronomer-Royal and Mr Dollond.

Profeſſor Mayer of Gottingen, encouraged by the reward offered in the act 12° Ann. [xix. 606. xxiv. 472.], applied to the calculation of lunar tables more correct than any that were before publiſhed; and he ſucceeded ſo far as to give the moon's place within one minute of the truth. Monſ. de la Caille attempted to bring this lunar method into uſe, but failed of ſucceſs. This honour was reſerved for Mr Maſkelyne. In his voyage to St Helena, in 1761, he practiſed this method, and found it anſwer to the diſcovery of the longitude within a degree;

gree; and in order to facilitate the general uſe of it, he propoſed a *Nautical Ephemeris*, the ſcheme of which was adopted by the Commiſſioners of Longitude, and firſt executed in the year 1767. It is needleſs to add, that it has been regularly continued ever ſince. But as the rules that were given in the appendix to one of theſe publications, for correcting the effects of refraction and parallax, were deemed too difficult for general uſe, it was propoſed to reduce them to tables. Theſe tables were calculated at the deſire of the Commiſſioners of Longitude, by Mr Lyons, Mr Parkinſon, junior, M. A. Fellow of Chriſt college, Cambridge, and Mr Williams, M. A. of the ſame college. By the aſſiſtance of the Nautical Ephemeris and theſe tables, the calculations relating to the longitude, which could not be performed by the moſt expert arithmetician in leſs than four hours, may now be done with greater eaſe and accuracy in half an hour. —The method of uſing theſe tables is explained in the introduction, where the editor has given ſeveral precepts and examples for this purpoſe.

The editor, after giving this brief account of the *lunar method* for finding the longitude, ſubjoins a few hints of what had been done by means of *time-keepers*. Gemma Friſius was the firſt who ſuggeſted the method of determining the longitude by means of ſmall clocks or watches. This was again attempted by Metius, and ſome others, without ſucceſs. The celebrated Huygens, about the year 1669, propoſed the uſe of pendulum watches at ſea; but he was not more fortunate than his predeceſſors. "What is known of watch-making in France," ſays our author, "was principally owing to Henry Sully, who left England in 1714; and in 1716 he preſented a watch of his own making to the academy of ſciences; which was approved, firſt, on account of the conſiderable diminution of friction in it; ſecondly what remained of it was by a ſingular addreſs made uniform; and, thirdly, becauſe the equality of the parts of this watch ſhewed great ſagacity in the invention. In 1726 he went to Bourdeaux to try his marine watches; and whilſt he was engaged in perfecting them, was ſeized with a diſorder in his breaſt, which occaſioned his death in ſome days. The famous Julien le Roy was his ſcholar, and has perfected many of his inventions in watch-making."

Our countryman, Mr John Harriſon, began to apply himſelf in the year 1726 to the conſtruction and improvement of time-keepers. His watch has been tried in two voyages at ſea; but does not, our author ſays, appear ſufficiently exact to anſwer the condition of the act 12° Ann. This, together with the three machines which he firſt conſtructed for this purpoſe, are preſerved in the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich. Other attempts have ſince been made in this way; how far they will anſwer expectation, is not yet determined.

Our author concludes his preface with obſerving, for the honour of our country, "that of the ſixteen voyages ſaid by M. Bougainville to have been made round the world, nine have been performed by Engliſhmen, and four in the reign of his preſent Majeſty."—The preface is ſigned, "A. Shepherd, Plumian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, and Maſter of Mechanics to his Majeſty."

[*See more on this ſubject in our former volumes, at the places marked in the indexes under* Longitude.]

From Armſtrong's Medical Eſſays. [254.]

Of longings in fevers.

ALL animals are directed by their various appetites to the food that ſuits them beſt. And in the human race, which lives upon every thing eatable, I reckon the taſte the moſt infallible guide as to the choice of wholeſome fare. There are no general obſervations without exceptions, but here I believe there are few; and thoſe ſo very obvious to the notice of every individual, that his own experience will ſoon teach him, that though he *likes* milk or honey, they do not agree with him.

In all diſeaſes, but chiefly in fevers, the utmoſt attention ought to be paid to the appetite; eſpecially if it amounts to what is properly called a longing. If the patient longs for a draught of wine, punch, or beer, humour him for once; if for a draught of cold water, do not refuſe it. The phyſicians of ancient Greece uſed, at the criſis of a fever, to adminiſter cold water in great quantities. Our fevers are in general ſo irregular, that it is ſeldom poſſible to calculate the critical day. Perhaps the patient's eagerneſs for ſomething particular to eat or drink, may be the principal or only notice you can have of it. If his fancy is indulged—let it appear ever ſo extravagant—if you gra-

tify his longings, he is happy. From being reſtleſs and impatient for want of what he hankers after, and to what nature directs him, as ſoon as his eager demands are gratified, he commonly falls into a profound ſleep, and the fever goes off in a kindly ſweat.

It appears highly probable, that this paſſionate appetite for ſomething to eat or drink, coming on after the languid patient has perhaps for many days loathed all nouriſhment, proceeds from a ſalutary kind of inſtinct: by properly obſerving and humouring of which, nature, exhauſted and ſubdued, is furniſhed with a freſh reinforcement of invigorating juices to puſh on the criſis, and ſupport her under a ſudden diſcharge of humours, which, peccant as they are, might prove a loſs ſhe could not otherwiſe eaſily bear. Mean time, theſe cravings, however violent, ought always to be indulged with moderation and by degrees; that the languid flame of life may not be extinguiſhed under a load of freſh fuel.—As to *a falſe appetite*, it is a common phraſe without any meaning; except when uſed in the caſe of a languid patient, who fancies he could eat ſome particular thing, and when it comes he cannot touch it.

To conclude: I am of opinion, that many have died of fevers for want of properly attending to thoſe longings, and prudently indulging them. For, to balk them while nature is in a tickliſh ſituation between life and death, and cannot bear the leaſt diſadvantage, may eaſily prove fatal. To amuſe a poor exhauſted creature, dying perhaps for a morſel of ham or ſmoked beef, with chicken-water, or beef-tea, is mortally tantalizing, and abſurd to the laſt degree. Yet I have heard of ſuch well meaning ill-judged ſeverities; but never how far they have been practiſed without proving fatal.

After all, why ſo timid and ſcrupulous to indulge a raging appetite in ſuch caſes?—Conſider only to what longings for ſtrange, and even what you would think abſurd, things, women are often ſubject during their pregnancy. For inſtance, what incredible quantities of ſtrong liquors the moſt ſober women have been known to ſwallow upon thoſe occaſions, without ſuffering the leaſt degree of intoxication?—If they are diſappointed of what they long for, let it ſeem ever ſo whimſical or ridiculous, the common conſequence is a miſcarriage. And at the criſis of a formidable fever, where the balance is perhaps rather againſt the patient, may not the conſequence of ſuch a diſappointment very naturally be death?

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Reflections upon tithes, ſeriouſly addreſſed, in behalf of the clergy, to the gentlemen aſſociated for the purpoſe of conſidering of an equivalent for the payment of tithes in kind: demonſtrating, that no equivalent can be deviſed, which theſe gentlemen will not think liable to the ſame complaints and objections. By a clergyman of Wiltſhire. 6d. *Horsfield.*

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Conſiderations on the bill now depending in the Houſe of Commons, for enabling pariſhes to grant life-annuities to poor perſons, upon purchaſe, in certain circumſtances, and under certain reſtrictions [193]. Being an appendix to the pamphlet, intitled, "A propoſal for eſtabliſhing life-annuities in pariſhes for the benefit of the induſtrious poor." 1s. *White.* —— The bill paſſed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords.

Natural

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

Philoſophical tranſactions, giving ſome account of the preſent undertakings, ſtudies, and labours of the ingenious, in many conſiderable parts of the world. Vol. 62. for the year 1772. 15 s. ſewed. *L. Davies.*

An eſſay on electricity, containing a ſeries of experiments introductory to the ſtudy of that ſcience 3 s. *Becket.* —— May be conſidered, not only as an eaſy introduction to the philoſophical part of electricity, but an uſeful manual for the application of the electrical apparatus in the cure of diſeaſes. C.

Reflections on the general treatment and cure of fevers. [By Dr Lettſom]. 2 s. *Dilly.*

A new inquiry into the cauſes, ſymptoms, and cure of putrid and inflammatory fevers; with an appendix on the hectic fever, and on the ulcerated and malignant ſore throat. By William Fordyce, M. D. 3 s. ſewed. *Cadell* —— Dr Fordyce, rejecting the minute and uſeleſs diſcriminations which formerly prevailed, has adopted the mode of diſtinguiſhing fevers into three claſſes; putrid, inflammatory, or a mixture of both; and he lays it down as a maxim, that in the putrid kind, an antiſeptic courſe may be immediately entered upon, with a degree of ſecurity ſcarcely known hitherto, and hardly to be credited. C.

An experimental inquiry concerning the cauſes which have generally been ſaid to produce putrid diſeaſes. By William Alexander, M. D. 4 s. 6 d. bound. *Becket* —— Contains ſome curious obſervations and experiments, tending to throw light on the circumſtances and *rationale* of putrefaction; though the author has perhaps been not quite accurate in the conducting of ſome of his experiments, and ſomewhat too precipitate in his concluſions from others. M.

Richardi Mead monita et præcepta medica, permultis notationibus, &c. The medical admonitions and precepts of Dr Mead, illuſtrated with a variety of notes and obſervations, by Sir Clifton Wintringham, M. D. R. S. S. phyſician to the King, &c. &c. 2 vols. 10 s. *Robſon* —— We think the notes and obſervations are a valuable addition to the original. — Camphor is an article in our Materia Medica, the virtues of which are as yet very imperfectly aſcertained. The following is Dr Wintringham's recommendation of this medicine, in maniacal caſes — After bleeding, purgatives, and the warm bath, our editor thus proceeds, *Si ne ſub his quidem quies ulla fiat, tum maniacis, &c. &c.* " If by this method the diſeaſe does not begin to give way, I direct my maniacal patient to take a bolus of camphor in the evening, conſiſting of half a dram of camphor and two drams of the conſerve of wood-ſorrel, mallows, or hipps. I have been ſometimes agreeably ſurpriſed to find, that during the night, the patient has been leſs furious, has been more diſpoſed to ſleep, and has had a gentle moiſture diffuſed over the body. The ſucceeding day, care has been taken to keep the body ſoluble, to repeat the warm bath, and to exhibit the camphor-bolus again in the evening. Under theſe favourable appearances I have rarely been diſappointed in what I moſt earneſtly wiſhed: the patient has been more compoſed, has ſlept more, and has had an eaſy moiſture over the whole body. The next day, the bleeding and warm bath are repeated, the body is in the mean time kept open, and the camphor adminiſtered only every other night. By this ſimple method, I have found the maniacal ſymptoms become daily more moderate, ſo that in three weeks the patient has been reſtored to health both of body and mind. But notwithſtanding ſome ſucceſsful caſes of this kind, I muſt confeſs, that the event has been often leſs agreeable to my wiſhes; and that camphor, and every other medical reſource, have proved ineffectual." M.

Conſiderations on the uſe and abuſe of antimonial medicines in fevers and other diſorders, &c. Read in a ſociety of phyſicians, and publiſhed by order of the preſident and council. 8vo. *Murray.* —— Never, to the beſt of our recollection, did quackery appear in ſo very auguſt and dignified a form. M.

Some uſeful hints and friendly admonitions to young ſurgeons, on the practice of midwifery. By John Gibſon, ſurgeon and man-midwife in Harwich. 1 s. *Colcheſter.* —— Diminutive and unimportant. Small as this tract is, the author has eked it out by a concluding chapter, the greater part of which is tranſcribed, almoſt verbatim, from Dr Smellie, without the moſt diſtant acknowledgement. M.

Experiments and obſervations. By Thomas Henry, apothecary. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —— All the ſubjects diſcuſſed in this treatiſe, diſplay accuracy of experiment, and a juſt application of the reſult of each diſcovery to the practice of phyſic. C.

A treatiſe on the medicinal virtues of the mineral waters of the German ſpa. By John Williams, M. D. 4 s. *Becket & De Hondt.* —— Appears to have inveſtigated the nature and qualities of the ſeveral waters of the German Spa with care and accuracy. C.

De anima medica prælectio ex Lumleii et Caldwaldi inſtituto, in theatro collegii regalis medicorum Londinenſium, ad ſocios habita, die Decembris 16. anno 1748. A Fran. Nicholls, M. D. Editio altera, notis amplioribus aucta. Cui acceſſit diſquiſitio de motu cordis et ſanguinis in homine nato et non nato, tabulis æneis illuſtrata. 7 s. 6 d. *Walter.* —— Certain propoſitions of this author ſeem eſſentially to affect the theory hitherto delivered

delivered relative to the motion of the heart, and promiſe fair to place the name of Dr Nicholls among the immortal diſcoverers in ſcience. C.

The advantages and diſadvantages of inoculation, with reſpect to individuals, and the public, impartially conſidered. Tranſlated from the original Latin of G. Van Swieten, M. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Griffin.* —— Unfavourable to inoculation. C.

An eaſy way to prolong life, by a little attention to what we eat and drink. 2 s. *Bell.* —— For ſuch as are diſpoſed to the obſervance of dietetical precepts, this pamphlet may be uſeful. C.

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The effects of injections into the urethra, and the uſe and abuſe of thoſe remedies in the cure and prevention of the virulent gonorrhœa, briefly conſidered. By Thomas Bayford, ſurgeon. 1 s. 6 d. *Whiſton.*

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A diſcourſe delivered to the ſtudents of the royal academy on the diſtribution of the prizes, December 10. 1772. By the Preſident. 2 s. *Davies.*

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A new ſyſtem of military diſcipline, founded upon principle. By a general officer. 4to. 10 s. 6 d boards. *Almon* —— We cannot help being intereſted by the liberal and enlarged views and maxims of this ingenious military writer. M.

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Hail! thriving plant of Highland Scottiſh birth,
The pooreſt, meaneſt of the barren earth;
The very damn'deſt vegetable weed,
On which no Engliſh aſs will ſtoop to feed!

He would be an aſs, indeed, who could ſtoop to reliſh the dull ſcurrility contained in this production. C.

A review of the poem, intitled, "The Patricians." 1 s. 6 d. *Wilkie.* —— A dull, aukward, unpoetical attempt at panegyric, fit only for a foil to the rhapſody of which it treats. C.

EDINBURGH.

Remarks on the hiſtory of Scotland. By Sir David Dalrymple. Small 8vo. 3 s. ſewed. *Balfour.*

A treatiſe of modern faulconry. To which is added, An introduction, ſhewing the practice of faulconry in certain remote times and countries. By James Campbell, Eſq; 5 s. in boards. *Balfour.*

The judgements of God againſt impiety, &c. illuſtrated in two faſt-ſermons, at Air, Dec. 24. 1772, from Amos viii. 11. 12. 13. and Jer. v. 29. By Meſſ. William Dalrymple and William Macgill, miniſters of that borough. 6 d. *Forſyth.*

On

On seeing Mr GARRICK *in* Don John, *after his age had been mentioned in the public papers.*

NAture her ſons of genius rare,
Thoſe mateleſs men we ſtyle divine,
Sometimes protects with partial care,
And long they live, and long they ſhine.

Laſt night confirm'd I ſaw this truth,
When England's Roſcius play'd Don John,
With all the activity of youth,
With all the fire of twenty-one.

Yet Time with rigour turns his glaſs,
And men and empires are no more;
Garrick by him is doom'd to paſs
The bourn his Shakeſpeare paſs'd before.

Then let the generous youth, too warm
To read the ſermon's gloomy page,
Whom Shakeſpeare's noble ethics charm,
And all the magic of the ſtage,

Yet knows not our firſt actor's powers,—
Let him lay hold on fleeting Time;
A tranſient privilege is ours;
We yet ſee Garrick in his prime.

Capricious man! we oft neglect
The good we can with eaſe acquire,
Too late our folly recollect,
And ſigh, and pine with vain deſire.

Fancy our judgement ſtill miſleads,—
The hero muſt reſign his breath
Before we juſtly prize his deeds;
His fame is ratified by Death.

The poet's bays are in full bloom,
When he no more enjoys the light;
Nought, like the verdict of his tomb,
Proves how divinely he could write.

I, too, adopt, like other men,
All this extravagance of thought:
What would I give to touch a pen,
With which my favourite Dryden wrote!

How ſtrongly ſuch attractions draw!
Tully thro' brambles urged his way,
To viſit, with religious awe,
The grave where Archimedes lay.

Thus, in that venerable fane,
Where monarchs, heroes, bards repoſe,
When the ſtrong monumental ſtrain
Thy talents, Garrick, faintly ſhows;

Should one, who has thy friendſhip, live
With ſtreaming eye the verſe to ſee,
To him thy ſhade a wreath would give,
Thy glory would reflect on me.

And Envy's lies I'd then defeat;
The poet's monument I'd raiſe;
I'd ſing thy virtues, and complete
The epitaph's deficient praiſe;

Thy zeal for every liberal art,
To Miſery's tale thy liſtening ear,—
I'd paint thee, thro' life's arduous part,
As great in Garrick as in Lear.

P. S.

VERSES from a CROOKED *gentleman to a* STRAIGHT *lady.*

HOgarth, who copied Nature's works
In all his juſt deſigns,
Has prov'd that ev'ry beauty lurks
In undulating lines. [xvi. 36]

How ſtrong the charms which artleſs grow,
All Nature's products teſt:
She bends, irregular, the bough,
And wreathes the twiſted ſhell.

The rib which form'd your ſex divine,
Was warp'd in Adam's ſide;
And in the ſerpent's curling twine,
The tempter's arts were try'd.

When bleſs'd with crooked ſhapes, ev'n things
Inanimate can warm:
With rapture thus the toper ſings
The corkſcrew's ſpiral form.

Say, can the maypole, tall and ſtrait,
With this be e'er compar'd?
Do equal honours, equal ſtate,
Inveſt the tailor's yard?

Is yon ſtrait walk, whoſe formal road
Conducts to formal groves,
Like that which circling round the wood
In various mazes roves?

What ſtronger proof remains to ſhow,
Let Love's bleſs'd God ſupply;
For he himſelf muſt *bend* his bow
Before his arrows fly.

But if, ſtill blind to graces born
From ſweet confuſion's plan,
Alike you hate the winding horn,
And curvilineal man:

Oh, take me, fair one, to your arms,
And while our joys are heighten'd,
Such miracles attend your charms,
Perhaps I may be *ſtraighten'd.*

A PASTORAL.

YOung Colin, the pride of the plains,
As blithſome and blooming as May,
Lay breathing his ſoul in ſoft ſtrains,
To Phebe the lovely and gay.

He told her the innocent tale,
Of lovers whoſe caſe was his own;
With ſmiles which ſo often prevail
On hearts that are obdurate grown.

But, alas! how regardleſs ſhe ſtood!
Nor favour'd the ſwain with a look:
But laviſh'd her charms on the flood,
That murmuring ran down the brook.

At length ſhe return'd to her cot,
Well pleas'd with the conqueſt ſhe'd made:
And pauſing, Ah! ſhould ſhe or not,
A ſigh her fond boſom betray'd.

The ſwain his addreſſes renew'd,
And Phebe then granted a ſmile.
With rapture the nymph he purſu'd,
Till Hymen rewarded his toil.

THE

THE HAPPY SEARCH.

One eye on death, and one full fix'd on heav'n,
Becomes a mortal, and immortal man. YOUNG.

O Death! thou dreaded en'my of mankind,
Permit a novice in the paths of life,
Thee to addreſs, and bow before thy ſhrine,
Tho' no idolater. Permit him to
Pour out his 'plaint to thee, and tell his cure,
Grateful, for thou alone him ſuccour'd haſt.—
Already, Death, (what ſtrange may ſeem) I'm tir'd
Of Life's enjoyments, and her frothy bliſs,
Her painted ſhew of earthly happineſs,
And all thus falſely call'd beneath the ſtars.
What's happineſs?—The full fruition of
A good adapted to th' immortal ſoul,
Its nature, rational deſires, and end;
A good that's free, eternal, and divine.
This, this is happineſs that man ſhould ſeek;
That angels, and (bleſs'd truth!) that ſaints poſſeſs.
But where is happineſs?—what cave of earth,
What corner of the univerſe holds her?
Ye glitt'ring gems, ye rubies, di'monds fair,
Ye planets all, and fairer gems of heav'n, [the
That ſtud this ample dome,—ſay, where ſhall
Belov'd recluſe be found?—ſay, Nature, where?
In vain I aſk; nor anſwer can receive.
Ah me! what ſhall I do?—to whom betake
Myſelf?—Thus queſtioning I roam'd abroad,
Without a comforter or friend to help;
'Till weary'd, troubled, down I laid my head
Upon a graſſy turf in ſylvan ſhade,
On my paſt fruitleſs ſearch to meditate.
Bemoaning thus my cruel lot I lay, [eyes,
When ſlowly Death drew near, with ghaſtly
And wither'd bones;—ſtill nearer he approach'd:
I trembled, ſhriek'd;—but he, with ſmiling looks,
"Fear not, O mortal," ſaid; "no foe am I,
No ſullen gueſt to ſpoil man's virtuous joy.
Look on me ſtedfaſtly, to you no ill,
Nor terror or diſmay with me I bring.
Lo! in my hand no 'venom'd arrow is;
My peaceful rod points unto yonder ſkies.
Ariſe, and view that dazzling light: too ſtrong
For human eye it is; but look by faith,
And thus with ever-raviſhing delight
Behold the glories of the heav'nly world.
Hark! what a melody now ſtrikes thine ear!
And ſee! the bliſsful proſpect's in thy view!"
I gaz'd, by thee, O Death, aſſiſted, far
Above or thought can reach, or heart can frame:
And oh! had I an hundred tongues, they were
Too few, alas! to tell th' amazing ſcene!
Then Death:—"The glimpſe I give you is of bliſs;
Theſe glories all proceed from HIM, in whom
Let centre thy deſires, thy wiſhes meet;
Whoſe ſmile is happineſs:—but if He frowns,
Hell and deſtruction wait the dreadful nod:
In HIM ſeek happineſs; ſeek,—and be bleſt."
He ſaid, and diſappear'd an angel mild,
(Such as of old to men glad tidings brought,
High honour'd of all-gracious Heav'n).—Then I
Adoring the Creator of the ſkies:
"Thou God of mercy, father of my bliſs,
Be prais'd for thy benignity and love:
Thee will my ſoul ſtill worſhip and revere;
Thee, fount of all felicity, and ſpring
Of goodneſs undeſerv'd!—O thou benign,
Ineffable JEHOVAH, fix my heart,
(Too apt to wander into miſts of ſenſe),
Unalterably fix it, on Thyſelf!
Inſpire my ſoul with love to Thee!—A love
Eternal as itſelf, increaſing ſtill!
O fire my breaſt with love unquenchable;
So will I ſpurn earth's ſordid traſh, and fly,
When Thou in mercy great ſhalt give the call,
On Death's kind pinions carried, far beyond
The bounds of time, to happineſs, and heav'n!"

Br——n, June 26. 1773. W. I.

ODE for his Majeſty's birthday, June 4. 1773.

By William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.

BOrn for millions are the Kings
Who ſit on Britain's guarded Throne:
From delegated power their glory ſprings,
Their birthday is our own!

In impious pomp let tyrants ſhine,
Aſſuming attributes divine,
And ſtretch their unreſiſted ſway
O'er ſlaves, who tremble, and obey.
On lawleſs pinions let them ſoar;
Far happier He, whoſe temperate power,
Acknowledg'd, and avow'd,
Ev'n on the throne reſtriction knows;
And to thoſe laws implicit bows
By which it rules the croud.

When erſt th' Imperial pride of Rome
Exulting ſaw a world o'ercome,
And rais'd a mortal to the ſkies,
There were, 'tis true, with eagles eyes
Who view'd the dazzling ſcene.
Tho' incenſe blaz'd on Flattery's ſhrine,
Great Titus, and the greater Antonine,
Felt, and confeſs'd they were but men.

But ah how few, let Hiſtory ſpeak,
With weeping eye, and bluſhing cheek,
E'er reach'd their mighty mind!
Man, ſelfiſh man, in moſt prevail'd,
And power roll'd down a curſe entail'd
On reaſon, and mankind.

Happy the land, to whom 'tis given
T' enjoy that choiceſt boon of heaven,
Where, bound in one illuſtrious chain,
The monarch and the people reign!

Hence is Britannia's weal maintain'd;
Hence are the rights his fathers gain'd
To every freeborn ſubject known:
Hence to the throne, in ſongs of praiſe,
A grateful realm its tribute pays,
And hails the King whoſe birthday is its own.

The WOODEN WALLS of OLD ENGLAND.

An ODE.

Written by HENRY GREEN, *Purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Ramilies, and preſented to his Majeſty by the author, at the levee at the Governor's houſe at Portſmouth, on Tueſday June* 22.

WHen Britain on her ſea-girt ſhore,
Her ancient Druids firſt addreſs'd;
What aid (ſhe cry'd) ſhall I implore,
What beſt defence, by numbers preſs'd?
"Tho' hoſtile nations round thee riſe,"
(The myſtic oracles reply'd)
"And view thine iſle with envious eyes,
Their threats defy, their rage deride,
Nor fear invaſion from your adverſe Gauls,
Britain's beſt bulwarks are her *Wooden Walls.*

Thine oaks deſcending to the main,
With floating forts ſhall ſtem the tides;
Aſſerting Britain's watry reign
Where-e'er her thundering navy rides:
Nor leſs to peaceful arts inclin'd,
Where Commerce opens all her ſtores,
In ſocial bands ſhall league mankind,
And join the ſea-divided ſhores:
Spread then thy ſails where naval glory calls:
Britain's beſt bulwarks are her *Wooden Walls.*

Hail, happy iſle! what tho' thy vales,
No vine-impurpled tribute yield,
Nor fann'd with odour-breathing gales,
Nor crops ſpontaneous glad the field:
Yet Liberty rewards the toil
Of Induſtry, to labour prone,
Who jocund ploughs the grateful ſoil,
And reaps the harveſt ſhe has ſown:
While other realms tyrannic ſway inthralls,
Britain's beſt bulwarks are her *Wooden Walls.*"

Thus ſpake the bearded ſeers of yore,
In viſions wrapt of Britain's fame,
Ere yet Iberia felt her pow'r,
Or Gallia trembled at her name.
O! that my Muſe inſpir'd could ſing,
The praiſes to her heroes due,
Wou'd heav'n-born genius imp her wing,
Pleas'd ſhe'd the glorious theme purſue!
Then ſhould my verſe record Great GEORGE's reign,
Who ſtretch'd from pole to pole his wide domain.

On ſeeing a picture of the once celebrated MAY DRUMMOND *(a preacher among the Quakers) in the character of Winter.*

O Thou, whoſe image here pourtray'd,
Wakes and inſpires the plaintive Muſe,
Attend, behold the tribute paid!
Nor ſong nor *tear* can ſhe refuſe.

Full juſtly has the artiſt plann'd
In *Winter*'s guiſe thy furrow'd brow,
And juſtly rais'd thy feeble hand
Above the elemental glow.

I gaze upon that well-known face;
But, ah! beneath *December*'s froſt
Lies buried all its vernal grace,
And every trait of *May* is loſt.

Nor merely on thy trembling frame,
Thy wrinkled cheek, and deafen'd ear;
But on thy *fortunes*, and thy *fame*,
Relentleſs *Winter* frowns ſevere.

Ah! where is now th' innumerous croud,
That once with fond attention hung
On every truth divine that flow'd,
Improv'd from thy perſuaſive tongue?

'Tis gone!—it ſeeks a different road;
Life's ſocial joys to thee are o'er;
Untrod the path to that abode
Where hapleſs *Penury* keeps the door.

DRUMMOND, thine audience yet recall,
Recall the young, the gay, the vain;
And ere thy tottering fabrick fall,
Sound forth the deeply moral ſtrain.

For never, ſure, could bard or ſage,
Howe'er inſpir'd, more clearly ſhew,
That all upon this tranſient ſtage
Is folly, vanity, or woe.

Bid them at once be *warn'd* and taught—
Ah! no!—ſuppreſs th' ungrateful tale—
O'er every frailty, every fault,
Oblivion, draw *thy* friendly veil.

Tell rather what tranſcendent joy
Awaits them on th' immortal ſhore,
If well they *Summer*'s ſtrength employ,
And well diſtribute *Autumn*'s ſtore.

Tell then, if *Virtue* crown their bloom,
Time ſhall the happy period bring,
When the dark WINTER of the tomb
Shall yield to everlaſting *Spring*.

CLEMENE.

INSCRIPTION on a Monument erected in Hockkirchen church-yard [xxi. 152.], *by order of Sir Robert Murray-Keith, to the memory of Field-Marſhal* KEITH. *Written, at Sir Robert's requeſt, by the celebrated Metaſtaſio.*

JACOBO KEITH,
GULIELMI COMITIS MARESCALLI Hered.
Regni Scotiæ,
Et MARIÆ DRUMMOND, Filio,
Frederici Boruſſorum Regis
Summo Exercitus Præfecto;
Viro
Antiquis Moribus et Militari Virtute
Claro,
Qui
Dum in Prælio non procul hinc,
Inclinatam ſuorum aciem,
Mente, Manu, Voce, et Exemplo
Reſtituebat,
Pugnans ut Heroas decet,
Occubuit.
Anno 1758, Menſe Oct.

H L

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

" *Conſtantinople, April* 28. The conferences at Buchareſt are entirely broken off, without hope of ſeeing them renewed. The Turkiſh plenipotentiary having requeſted from the Ruſſian miniſter his ultimate demands, the Sieur Obreſkow remitted to him the piece following.

" " In conſequence of the demand which your Excellency made to me, to receive in writing the ulterior reſolutions of the Ruſſian court, I have the honour to remit them to you. They are as follows. 1. That the Sublime Porte ſhall allow all the Tartarian nations to be free and entirely independent as to their civil polities and internal ſtate, and ſhall be under the authority of their proper Khan, of the blood of Gengis, in whole and in part, without any exception, on the plan I propoſed to your Excellency the 8th of laſt January. 2. That the Sublime Porte, after the example of the Imperial Ruſſian Court, ſhall cede to the Tartars, to be under their own abſolute government, the iſthmus of Crimea, with its towns, fortreſſes, ports, villages, habitations, and every thing belonging to them, (except Jeni-Kalé and Kerché, as alſo their ports and diſtricts, which ſhall belong to the Imperial Court), and in the diſtrict of Kuban a ſpace of land which belonged to them before the preſent war, with all its cities, towns, and ports, including the iſle of Taman, with its towns, villages, and other appurtenances, and a ſpace of country contained between the rivers Derda, Zalivo, Konſkivoda, and Boriſthenes, &c. 3. That the Porte ſhall render up to the Imperial Court of Ruſſia the entire property of the town and diſtrict of Azow, conformable to the convention in 1700. 4. That they ſhall alſo deliver up to the Court of Ruſſia full right to the fortreſs of Jeni-Kalé, and the town of Kerché, with their ports and diſtricts, on the Black ſea, from the ancient frontier of Kerché to a place named *Buhac*, and from Buhac in a right line to the ſea of Azow. 5. That, in exchange for the reſtitution of the fortreſs of Bender, the Porte ſhall cede Kibouran, entirely demoliſh Oczakow, and ſhall have, for a barrier between the two empires, the ſpace between the rivers Boriſthenes, Bog, and Nieſter. 6. That the Porte ſhall conſent that all ſorts of Ruſſian ſhips, without any reſtriction, ſhall navigate freely in all the ſeas incloſed by the territories of the Sublime Porte, with the free paſſage from the Black ſea to the White ſea, and *vice verſa*, as alſo on the river Danube. 7. That the Porte ſhall allow to Ruſſia liberty of conſcience throughout all its ſtates, cities, and ſea-port towns, as well in the Black ſea as in all others, with the ſame privileges and immunities that are granted to the moſt favoured of the European nations, namely the French and Engliſh. 8. That the Sublime Porte ſhall in future, in all letters, &c. addreſſed to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, make uſe of the expreſſion *Padiſha of the Ruſſians;* that leave ſhall be given to build a church at Pera for the uſe of the Greco-Ruſſians there, and a more enlarged power for the protection of the profeſſors of the Chriſtian religion and their churches; and that the Sublime Porte ſhall uſe her good offices with the republics of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algier, that they may conclude treaties of commerce and friendſhip with Ruſſia; and finally, a total abolition of all former treaties and conventions, without any exception.—If the Sublime Porte ſubſcribes to all the foregoing conditions, in the manner propoſed, the Imperial Court of Ruſſia will then conſent, 1. That the Sublime Porte ſhall conſtruct a fortreſs upon an iſland which is ſituate between that of Taman and the coaſt of Crimea, oppoſite a point named *Akourun*. 2. That ſhe will deliver up, under certain conditions, all the iſles in the Archipelago which are in her poſſeſſion. 3. That ſhe will likewiſe reſtore to the Porte, under certain conditions, the two principalities of Walachia and Moldavia, with the towns of Giurgewo, Ibrahil, Choczim, and others. 4. That ſhe will reſtore all Beſſarabia, with the towns of Alkerman, Kilia, Iſmail, and all other places dependent thereon. 5. When Kibourun ſhall be delivered up, Oczakow demoliſhed, and the country mentioned in the preceding fifth article acknowledged for a barrier, the Imperial Court will reſtore Bender, and deſiſt from all demands of indemnity. —— Dated Feb. 4. 1773."

" *Conſtantinople, April* 28. The Porte, ſenſible of the impoſſibility of continuing the conferences at Buchareſt, hath remitted, for its juſtification, to the courts in friendſhip with his Highneſs, the following manifeſto.

" The ſublime Porte hath notified to

all her friends, by the manifeſtoes formerly delivered, that while ſhe directed all her attention to the obſervance of the treaties of peace, and that her officers commanding on the frontiers ſhould not in the leaſt infringe on the amity which ſubſiſted between her and Ruſſia, that power hath undertaken to deſtroy the liberty of the republic of Poland, hath permitted clandeſtine practices contrary to treaties, and committed hoſtilities on the Ottoman frontiers; in ſpite of the repreſentations which have been made to her on the grievous conſequence of ſuch a procedure, and on the neceſſity which the Sublime Porte found herſelf in to break with her; yet Ruſſia ſtill perſiſted in her projects. At length the Emperor of the Romans and the King of Pruſſia, through compaſſion for the people whoſe blood had been ſtreaming during four years, and for the countries reſpectively laid waſte, relying on the pacific diſpoſitions which Ruſſia manifeſted, ſignified to the Sublime Porte, that that court had intruſted to their interpoſition and good offices, the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity.

His Highneſs, conſulting only his natural ſentiments of humanity, and judging that the intervention of the two above-mentioned amicable and equitable courts might procure ſuch a peace as would neither wound his religion, nor the honour of his crown, nominated for his plenipotentiaries Seid Oſman Effendi and Jeſindgi Zadé, Preacher of St Sophia, who, with the miniſters of the two courts, repaired to Fockiani, the place deſtined for the congreſs. After having diſcuſſed the matter, in many conferences with the plenipotentiaries of Ruſſia, being unwilling to have it in their power to reproach themſelves with a greater effuſion of human blood, they gave up every thing that could be reaſonably granted, and even paſſed over many obnoxious points, as well with regard to the preſent as the future; but when the Ruſſian plenipotentiaries, beſides many claims incompatible with the rights of ſovereigns, exacted the abſolute independence of the Tartars, a propoſition inadmiſſible according to the religion profeſſed by Muſſulmen, and which, in ſpite of all the repreſentations exhauſted on that object, they have ſtill perſiſted in, ſaying, that they would not talk of peace unleſs the article of the independence of the Tartars be accepted, it was then reſolved to break off the conferences; and the plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte, as well as the miniſters of the two courts, retired.

After their departure, Field-Marſhal Romanzow wrote a letter to the Grand Viſir, in which he taxed the miniſters-plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte with having by their impatience broken off the conferences; and intimated, that the court of Ruſſia perſevering in the deſign of making peace, the congreſs might be renewed. This propoſal being analogous to the ſentiments of the Sublime Porte, who deſires to put an end to the calamities of the war, ſhe nominated for her plenipotentiary Abdulrazack Effendi with the character of Plenipotentiary-Extraordinary; who repaired to Buchareſt in Walachia, where he entered into a conference with the Sieur Obreſcow, the plenipotentiary of Ruſſia, which commenced with eſtabliſhing an armiſtice till the day of the equinox in the month of March.

Several ſittings were held, and the time paſſed in reciprocal diſcuſſions; when, ten days before the expiration of the armiſtice, the Sieur Obreſcow became more inflexible than uſual, and without abating a ſingle article of what he had demanded at the commencement of the negotiation, he added thereto certain propoſitions equally oppreſſive and imperious, and eſtabliſhed for the neceſſary and fundamental baſis of the peace, the four following articles, viz. 1. The abſolute independence of the Tartars, with whoſe affairs the Sublime Porte ſhall no longer intermeddle; that at the death of the Khan, or on his depoſition, at the deſire of the Tartars, they ſhall give notice of the new election to their friends and neighbours, namely, to the Court of Ruſſia, perpetual guarantee of their independence, and to the Sublime Porte; that theſe two courts, immediately after, ſhall addreſs letters of felicitation to the new Khan, and obſerve the ceremonial practiſed towards ſovereign courts; that the places and fortreſſes which are in the diſtrict of the Crimea ſhall be reſtored to the Tartars in the iſle of Taman and of Kuban, with their territories. 2. That Ruſſia ſhall enter into poſſeſſion of the ports of Kerché and Jeni-Kalé, with their dependencies, and that the Porte may conſtruct a fortreſs on an iſland (which hath neither name nor exiſtence) ſituated between Jeni-Kalé and Taman.

3. That

3. That all Ruſſian ſhips, without diſtinction, be allowed to navigate in the Black ſea, in the Archipelago, and on all the other ſeas and rivers. 4. Liberty of commerce: — declaring that he would not proceed to the determination of any other article, till the above four propoſitions ſhall be previouſly accepted. From whence it is evident, that his intention was not to bring about a peace, and that he had ſome ſecret views in each congreſs. The plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte, notwithſtanding this, ſtill continued to relax in ſeveral important articles, for the love of peace; repreſenting amicably to the Ruſſian plenipotentiary, that the propoſitions made before to Oſman Effendi, ſeemed leſs rigorous, becauſe only the independence of the Tartars was the ſubject of diſpute, without either ſide meddling with their affairs, or of keeping an inch of ground in the Crimea; whereas it is now inſiſted on to reſtore to the Tartars every thing they have poſſeſſed from the remoteſt antiquity, and the fortreſſes occupied by the Sublime Porte for many ages, but alſo Ruſſia demands for herſelf the ceſſion of Kerché and Jeni-Kalé, which are regarded as the keys of the Black ſea; by this means there would be no ſecurity for the Sublime Porte.

He inſiſted particularly, that the holy Muſſulman law ſhould not extend to the unlimited independence of the Tartars; adding, that that had occaſioned the rupture of the preceding congreſs; that to perſiſt in this propoſition, was to deſire the continuation of the war, and be rendered accountable to God for all the blood ſhed. He at the ſame time explained how far the Muſſulman law might affect the liberty and independence of the Tartars; that the navigation of Ruſſian merchant-ſhips ſhould be permitted on the Black ſea as far as to Conſtantinople, and on the White ſea, as well as thoſe of the amicable powers.

He demonſtrated the advantages which Ruſſia would receive from a free commerce, adding thereto the offer of many other advantageous condeſcenſions; promiſing, that the Sublime Porte would agree to every thing which ſhe reaſonably could, to ſatisfy Ruſſia. The Ruſſian plenipotentiary, become haughty by the favours of Fortune, ſo far from abating any thing, perſiſted in exacting the independence of the Tartars, though inadmiſſible, as it would eſtabliſh two califfs in the Muſſulman religion. He ſtill again inſiſted on the ceſſion of the fortreſſes of Kerché and Jeni-Kalé, which are regarded as the keys of the Black ſea; and concluded with ſaying, that a peace was impoſſible if the four above articles were not accepted.

After a declaration ſo categorical, Abdulrazack Effendi found himſef under a neceſſity of retiring; and the Ruſſians having firſt recommenced hoſtilities immediately, the Sublime Porte, obliged to defend her religion and empire, hopes, from the juſt diſcernment of her friends, that they will not diſapprove of her conduct.

Moreover, on examining more nearly the prejudice reſulting from the independence of the Tartars, it will be found to be a common cauſe. This object merits a ſerious conſideration, principally by the neighbouring powers, relative to the quarrels which may ariſe from it. The religion which we profeſs being entirely contrary thereto; our Ulemas have unanimouſly given the fetfa to continue the war, in which every Muſſulman muſt fight. In order to impart theſe circumſtances to thoſe powers who are our ſincere friends, that they may ſee what ought to be imputed to the court of Ruſſia, we publiſh this preſent manifeſto, with copies of the demands which the Ruſſian plenipotentiary hath made, the originals of which are ſigned by his own hand.

The Sublime Porte flatters herſelf, that if the court of Ruſſia imputes to her the continuation of the preſent war, the powers in friendſhip with us will equitably weigh the reſpective conduct of each party, render juſtice to the ſublime Porte, and aſſiſt her."

"*Warſaw, May* 15. The following is an account of all the operations of the Ruſſian army ſince the expiration of the armiſtice.

The 29th of March Maj. Bogdanow attacked 80 Turks near Turno, and killed 13 men. The 31ſt of the ſame month Prince Gallitzin attacked a corps of 500 Turkiſh cavalry near Sileſtria, and killed 40 of them. The Coſſacks have taken a vaſt quantity of cattle, and burnt nine mills. The 1ſt of April Lieut. Perſen, with 300 grenadiers, routed ſeveral detachments of Turks in the night, and attacked thoſe who were intrenched near Huſbal, on the Danube, and killed 100 men, and one Emir Aga. The 2d of April

pril the Ruſſians took ſeveral Turkiſh veſſels on the Danube. The 16th Gen. Potemkin beat a corps of 2000 Turks, who had come to an iſland in the Danube, oppoſite Likareſt, and killed 500 of them. The 20th Maj. Jochemſon took 30 Turkiſh veſſels near Giurgewo. The 26th and 27th Col. Klitchka, with 600 grenadiers, 400 light troops, and 1300 Coſſacks, with ſix pieces of cannon, paſſed over the Danube, and beat a detachment of 2000 Turks, made one Aga priſoner, and took a ſtandard. The 28th the ſame Colonel met a Baſſa with 2000 men, 300 of whom he killed, and made 53 priſoners, and took ſix ſtandards. The ſame day Maj. Lalaſz, with two regiments of Coſſacks, overtook the Baſſa Czerkies, plundered his whole army, and even took his ſtaff of command. The 30th 500 Tartars were attacked by the Coſſacks, 300 of them killed, and 30 made priſoners. The 1ſt of May 300 waggons, with Turkiſh families, were taken as they were going toward the Danube. Col. Bokelman has defeated a large corps of Turks oppoſite Giurgewo, 1000 of whom were killed, and 38 made priſoners. Among the priſoners which have been taken, are one Aga of the Janiſſaries, one other Aga, and a Baſſa.

The number of Turks ſlain in all theſe ſkirmiſhes is 3139, and the number of priſoners 2837."

"*Cronſtad, May* 12. We have juſt received certain accounts, that a conſiderable body of Turks, after paſſing the Danube, were entirely defeated by the Ruſſians near Jaloniza. The Ottomans had 10,000 men, either killed or made priſoners; the Ruſſians took, beſides a vaſt number of trophies, 28 pieces of cannon; and among the priſoners are two Pachas, who were ſent to Buchareſt."

"*Cronſtad, May* 19. The Turks knowing there was a garriſon of only 1000 men at Giurgewo, intended to make themſelves maſters of that place by ſurpriſe; and accordingly 5000 men marched out of Rufzick, in order to paſs the Danube, to put their ſcheme in execution. But they were no ſooner imbarked than the Ruſſians ſaluted them in ſuch a manner from the fortreſs, that ſeveral of the Ottoman veſſels were ſunk, and all the reſt put into ſuch diſorder, that moſt of the Turks were killed or drowned in the Danube, except 372, who were made priſoners."

"*Warſaw, June* 9. The laſt advices from the Danube, brought to the Ruſſian miniſter here by a courier from the army of Field-Marſhal Count de Romanzow, import, that ſince the renewal of hoſtilities, the Ruſſians have conſtantly gained advantages over the Turks. Maj. Gen. Suwarrow has given them the moſt ſenſible blow, by rendering himſelf maſter of the fortreſs of Turtukai, after having beaten a corps of the Ottoman army conſiſting of 10,000 men, of which 1500 were killed on the ſpot. The Ruſſians made, on this occaſion, a great number of priſoners, ſeized the artillery of the enemy, together with their ammunition and proviſions. It is added, that great confuſion prevails in the Ottoman army, and that the Ruſſian Colonel Klitſcha, at the head of a body of light troops, has advanced to within thirty-ſix miles of Conſtantinople."

"*Warſaw, June* 12. Young Prince Peter Repnin, being ordered to paſs the Danube with 2000 men, and attack a ſtrong Turkiſh poſt, on paſſing the river found the Turks more numerous than they were repreſented. Being ſurrounded by the Turks, and finding himſelf not a match for them, he endeavoured, with amazing valour, to regain his ſhips. Unfortunately however the ſhip in which he had paſſed was ſtranded; which the Turks perceiving, they again attacked him, and after he had received three wounds, and was fallen down with the loſs of blood, made him priſoner. This affair coſt the Ruſſians 300 men!"

"*Warſaw, June* 16. On the 29th of laſt month, General Weiſman attacked a body of 12,000 Turks in their camp, killed 1200, made 1500 priſoners, and put the reſt to flight. The Ruſſians ſeized, on this occaſion, all the artillery belonging to the Turks, the greateſt part of their baggage, and ſix flags."

"*Peterſburg, May* 25. Advices have juſt arrived here from the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago, that hoſtilities have been commenced ſome time with the Turks, eſpecially in the Morea, where a ſquadron of the Ruſſian fleet has made ſeveral deſcents, and poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome towns, forts, and other ſtrong places. Several actions have likewiſe happened at ſea, in which the Ruſſians have always had the good fortune to prove victorious. The accounts from the Crimea are ſtill very diſagreeable. The rebels increaſe daily."

"*Venice,*

"*Venice, May* 21. Two veſſels are arrived here from the iſland of Chios, which bring advice, that on the 16th of April the Ruſſian fleet, which lay at the iſle of Chios, and conſiſted of forty-two ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſloops, galleys, tranſports, &c. was divided into three ſquadrons; one of which was to ſail for the coaſt of Syria, to ſupport the operations of Oſman Pacha, who is in poſſeſſion of Jeruſalem; another againſt the iſle of Candia, which has been lately put into a ſtate of defence; and the third, under Count Orlow himſelf, was to make a deſcent upon the Morea.—Accordingly the ſquadrons ſeparated; and on the 2d inſt. Count Orlow arrived in the Sardonic gulf, and landed his troops with a deſign to attack the city of Corinth, which was immediately put in execution, and after an engagement of near two hours between the Ruſſians and a large body of the Janiſſaries, in the narrow paſs of the ridge of hills which commands the aſcent to Corinth, and is the only ſide on which that city can be attacked, victory declared for the former, who immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of the city and caſtle, and made the Turkiſh Baſha, and many other perſons of eminence, with 3500 Turkiſh ſoldiers, priſoners of war. Count Orlow gave orders, that none of the Greeks or Turkiſh inhabitants who did not bear arms, ſhould be moleſted, nor their effects or houſes plundered: on the contrary, he publiſhed a manifeſto of the Empreſs, wherein ſhe declares, that ſhe holds it as a religious duty to free the Greeks from the Ottoman ſlavery. The towns of Caglia, Maine, Calmata, Navarina, and Medon, have ſent in their ſubmiſſion to the Ruſſians. A large treaſure, with a great quantity of ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. were found by the Ruſſians in the Baſha's palace; and the public magazines, and ſeveral ſmall Turkiſh veſſels, laden with proviſions and ſtores, were taken at anchor in the Sardonic gulf.—The ſquadron ſent againſt the iſland of Candia loſt a great number of men, with four of their ſhips, occaſioned by running into the harbour of the town of Candia, which for many years paſt had been in a neglected ſituation, but of late the Turks had cleaned it out, and run an iron chain of great thickneſs acroſs it under water, which not being known by the Ruſſians, four of their ſhips ſtruck upon it, and ſunk immediately. Several forts and batteries of great guns kept a briſk and well-directed fire upon the Ruſſian ſhips, and greatly annoyed them. However, they at laſt effected a landing, and in a few hours poſſeſſed themſelves of the place. But the ſoldiers and moſt of the inhabitants, with their moſt valuable effects, had thrown themſelves into a fort above two miles from Candia, on the way to Canea, or Cydon. In taking this place the Ruſſians, beſides the loſs of their ſhips, had 5200 men killed, and more than 2000 wounded, as the Turks fought with the greateſt bravery and reſolution."

"*Peterſburg, June* 10. We have juſt received the melancholy intelligence here, of the entire loſs of four Ruſſian ſhips of war in a ſtorm off the coaſt of Temrock, near the ſtreights of Caffa in the Black ſea. They were drove aſhore on ſome rocks, and ſoon went to pieces: only 34 men eſcaped out of all the crews, which amounted to 1500 men. Theſe men were by a Tartarian veſſel landed on the Crimea, and from thence the intelligence was ſent to Peterſburg."

"*Conſtantinople, May* 19. A Ragufan ſloop of war, in the ſervice of the Porte, is juſt arrived here from the Palus Mæotis, or the ſea of Aſoph, and brings the following account of the ſucceſs which the Turkiſh fleet met with under the command of the Sieur Bordſchaffe. On the 10th of laſt month, the Turkiſh fleet paſſed the ſtreights of Caffa, in purſuit of the Ruſſians, who had taken a number of Turkiſh veſſels in the Black ſea, which they had lodged in the harbour of Caffa, and were then proceeding to Aſoph. On the 16th, four gallies, which were about a league and a half ahead of the fleet, fell in with a Ruſſian ſhip of twenty guns, and five ſail of tranſport-ſhips, which were following the reſt of the fleet at about two leagues diſtance. The frigate immediately attacked the gallies, but was warmly received by them, and held in play till the reſt of the Turkiſh ſquadron began to appear; when, after firing a ſingle broadſide, ſhe ſtruck, and was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the foremoſt galley, as were the tranſports (except one) by the other gallies. Zeffece Bey underſtanding the ſuperior part of the Ruſſians was yet ahead, crouded all his ſails to get up with them; which was ſoon effected, as the tranſport which eſcaped, being a ſwift ſailor, had given them notice, and they were laid aback to receive him. The engagement

then

then began; the Turkiſh force, conſiſting of two ſhips of forty guns each, three Raguſan frigates of thirty each, two large xebeques mounting ſixteen guns each, four ſloops, and eight gallies. The Ruſſians had one ſhip of fifty guns, four of thirty-ſix, and ſeveral ſloops. The battle was fought bravely on both ſides, and ſeemed to incline towards the Ruſſians; but an unfortunate accident turned it in favour of the Turks; the fifty-gun ſhip by ſome misfortune took fire, and was drove in amongſt the Ruſſian frigates, where ſhe blew up, and occaſioned the greateſt confuſion, which the Turks taking the advantage of, boarded, and took, with little reſiſtance, two of the frigates, and three of the ſloops, which, with the frigate taken before, and the four tranſports, made ten ſail taken; the reſt, as night then came on, made their eſcape by its favour. This victory is of much conſequence, as it again puts the Turks in poſſeſſion of the town of Aſoph, and the Palus Mæotis, which have been for ſome time uſurped by the Muſcovites."

"*Peterſburg, May* 13. By very recent advices from Crim Tartary we learn the diſagreeable news of the continued ſucceſs of the rebellious Coſſacks, Ruſſians, &c. They have defeated ſeveral bodies of the Imperial troops, and are in full poſſeſſion of the towns of Bachiſeral, Karaſon, Ochezakow, and other places of importance; and have deſigns upon Kaffa, which if they execute with ſucceſs, will put them in poſſeſſion of all the Crimea. The Ruſſian miniſtry, who firſt beheld this revolt as of no moment, now are alarmed by it, and are taking every method to render the conſequence not fatal."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, May* 10. Laſt Tueſday the anſwers of the courts of France, England, Sweden, and the republic of the United Provinces, to the King's letters, were read, by which all thoſe powers refuſe to concern themſelves with the affairs of Poland. Theſe letters are going to be printed, that no body may flatter themſelves with the hopes of a foreign alliance in favour of this kingdom. The ſame day the members of the commiſſion for trying the King's aſſaſſins were appointed."

"*Warſaw, May* 19. The diet is limited to the 15th of next September. The delegates, in number about ſixty-two nunciates, with all the ſenators and miniſters, will open their ſittings next Monday. It is ſaid that theſe delegates are to have inſtructions given them, but the miniſters inſiſt upon their having a carte blanche, that they may have no reproaches to fear. The miniſters of the three allied courts have been with Count Poninſki, the Marſhal of the Confederacy, where they made a declaration, which is to be remitted to the King and miniſtry, ſetting forth, that the intereſt of the three courts, as well as the peace and ſecurity of Poland, demanded, that the interior conſtitution ſhould be regulated, which the kingdom is to have for the future, between the delegates and the miniſters, under the guarantee of the three reſpective courts. Marſhal Poninſki and the Biſhop of Cujavia wiſhed the delegation might aſſemble at the palace of Saxony; but the King refuſed it, and they are therefore to aſſemble at the palace of Radzivil. The pretenſions of the court of Vienna will be firſt conſidered. Count Poninſki had preſented the requeſt of the Diſſidents, that they might be granted the ſame rights and privileges as other citizens, which was accepted, and ſigned; but now that affair is again to be brought on the carpet. Thoſe who are in actual poſſeſſion of ſtaroſties are to keep them till their deaths on the ſame footing they are at preſent: after which no more will be given; but they will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, and the money be put into the treaſury of the republic."

"*Warſaw, May* 18. The King's declaration having been delivered to the miniſters of the three allied courts, they demanded an audience on the 7th of this month, when they rejected all mediation, and added, that a reſolution muſt be taken, before the expiration of eight days, to ratify the treaty of partition of the country which had been taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of their reſpective courts; that in caſe of refuſal, at the end of that term, 30,000 men would enter this reſidence to live at diſcretion; and that the city would be obliged to pay a contribution of 150,000 ducats. Theſe menaces having ſhaken the firmneſs of the moſt of the members of the diet, the treaty concerning the diviſion of this kingdom made by the three allied powers, was confirmed laſt Tueſday (the 15th) by a majority of votes."

"*Warſaw, May* 15. For three days paſt, we have been in the utmoſt confuſion,

fuſion, expecting a general pillage, and the inhabitants have been buſied in ſecreting their beſt effects. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian huſſars who entered this city, threatened to impoſe a contribution of 100,000 ducats on Prince Czartoriſki, and a like ſum on his brother, the Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, and on Prince Lubomirſki, which, with other like threats, operated in the diet agreeing to to the diſmemberment of Poland, though by a majority of only two voices. The troops left the city after the vote of the ſenate, but they remain at a ſmall diſtance, and ſtop whoever they ſuſpect. The Auſtrians have demanded 30,000 muids of corn, as many of oats, and an immenſe quantity of hay, from the palatinate of Lublin, under pain of military execution. And 400 Coſſacks are living at diſcretion in Samogitia. The reaſon of this treatment is, that the above places refuſed to chuſe nuncios for the diet."

"*Warſaw, May* 22. The diet is prorogued from the 19th inſt. to the 15th of September. Our miniſtry have, in writing, requeſted of the miniſters of the three allied powers, that their courts would call all their troops out of this kingdom, as now every thing had been carried on as they deſired. The Ruſſian miniſter ſaid, that it ſhould be done as ſoon as his court approved of it. The other two miniſters only undertook it *ad referendum*."

"*Warſaw, June* 2. The inſtructions to which the delegates are obliged to conform, contain, among other things, that they ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavours to engage the three allied powers to guarantee the provinces which are left in the poſſeſſion of the crown of Poland, and not on any pretence whatever to form any future pretenſions to them, but on the contrary to acknowledge the independency and ſovereignty of the republic, and withdraw their troops from its territories without delay; that the commerce both by ſea and land ſhall be exempt from all duties on the part of the three powers; that the towns of Dantzick and Thorn, and their reſpective diſtricts, ſhall be expreſsly diſtinguiſhed, and not comprehended among the other provinces and towns ceded; that in default of male iſſue in the houſe of Brandenburg, the old and new Pruſſia ſhall revert to the crown of Poland, &c."

"*Warſaw, June* 8. There have juſt arrived here two large bodies of troops, one of Ruſſians from the duchy of Lithuania, and the other of Imperialiſts from Auſtrian Poland: each corps amounts to near 12,000 men, and are cantoned amongſt the villages in the vicinity of this city. Their intention is eaſily to be conjectured: they are to ſtrike a terror into the inhabitants and nuncios, &c. at the diet, who muſt act as the ſuperior powers pleaſe."

"*Warſaw, May* 12. The arrangement agreed on between the King of Poland and the new ſovereign of the Salt-mines at Wielicza and Bochnia, in part deprived the King of Pruſſia of the excluſive privilege, which he intended for himſelf, in furniſhing the interior parts of Poland with that commodity. However, not to loſe his aim, the officers which command the Pruſſian line of troops have placed their ſeal on all ſalt brought from the ſalt-pits behind their line, which reaches to within a league of this city, and by this manœuvre they have cut off the King's magazines for ſalt and ſalted proviſions from being introduced, as well as thoſe of others, from Marimont, Gorce, Wolo, and other places. And the inhabitants of this place have received orders to provide themſelves with that commodity at Gombyn, a ſmall village ſituate at about three leagues diſtance, where the Pruſſian company has eſtabliſhed a magazine for that purpoſe."

"*Cracow, June* 18. We have juſt received advice here from Gueſna, that the Pruſſian troops in that city have ſeized the treaſure which was in the cathedral, amounting to ſeveral hundred thouſand ducats, and ſtripped the tomb of St Adelbent, which was plated over with ſilver by King Sigiſmund III. They have likewiſe removed thoſe exquiſite gates to the church, which were made of Corinthian braſs, and formerly belonged to the monaſtery at Corſinna in Taurica Cherſoneſus, but were brought to Gueſna by Boleſleaus II. This ſtep of Pruſſia is beheld with much aſtoniſhment."

"*Dantzick, May* 25. The conferences between Count Golowkin miniſter-plenipotentiary from Ruſſia, and the magiſtrates of this place, were opened lately, by a memorial preſented by that miniſter. In this he reproaches the city for having, to the great hurt of trade, introduced a double duty of cuſtom, and for having accuſed the King of Pruſſia as an innovator, when he ſimply made uſe of his right. He adds, that the intention of the Empreſs his ſovereign was really

to procure to the city an inviolate enjoyment of the effects of the guarantee, ſo far as they related to the privileges which appertained to them; but that ſhe never intended to tolerate the city's abuſe of that right to the prejudice of a third party. He exhorts the magiſtrates, at no rate to reject the offers of reconciliation made by the King of Pruſſia, nor to flatter themſelves with the vain hope of engaging other powers in their quarrel, as ſhe will not ſuffer the city by their obſtinacy to raiſe freſh imbarraſſments either to themſelves or her allies. The Count, however, promiſes to uſe his endeavours, in quality of an equitable mediator, to accommodate matters between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the city; and concludes by requiring, as an indiſpenſable preliminary, that the city ſhall ceaſe to levy the duty of cuſtoms, and that thoſe already levied ſhall remain as a depoſit till the affair is decided.

The ſenate anſwered by another memorial, in ſubſtance, That the guarantee of the Empreſs of Ruſſia in 1736 and 1767 extended expreſsly over the port of Dantzick as an inconteſtable right, in the poſſeſſion of which they ought to be maintained without reſtriction; that the city had never demanded any other port-rights except thoſe of anchorage, which have never been augmented for above 200 years; that they have been conſtantly levied, not only in the port, but in the interior parts of the city; and that this cuſtom had been allowed and confirmed by King Stephen, in a treaty between him and the city in 1585, on the ſubject of the duty of anchorage; and farther, by the ſame treaty the city had a right to place another duty on all merchandiſes that ſhould enter the city for the conſumption of its inhabitants, and which had never been diſputed from the above period.

We cannot tell how this conteſt will terminate, but it is generally thought the propoſitions for accommodation with the King of Pruſſia will be reduced to the following: That the city of Dantzick ſhall acknowledge the ſovereignty of his Pruſſian Majeſty over their port, and ſhall pay an annual ſum to him for liberty to levy the anchorage-duty: That the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of his Majeſty, or which ſhall be charged with effects belonging to them, ſhall be exempt from the duty of anchorage, as well as from the Dantzick ſtaple, by virtue of which all merchandiſes and proviſions coming from Poland, or deſtined to that kingdom, were to be ſold by the burghers of Dantzick. Be this as it may, the ſhips of the Pruſſian Commercial Company already enjoy the former exemption, and four veſſels laden with ſalt from Halle, and two others with iron from Freywalde, have ſailed up the Viſtula, and paſſed by Dantzick, without paying any duty."

"*London, May* 31. In the year 1769, the following number of ſhips entered the port of Dantzick, viz. Dantzickers 155, Engliſh 90, Swediſh 300, Daniſh 62, French 2, Dutch 320, Lubeck and Pomerania 103; in all 1032. The ſeizure of ſuch a town would be an excellent foundation for a maritime power; no wonder his Pruſſian Majeſty has taken ſuch pains to get it into his clutches, notwithſtanding the rights and privileges of Dantzick are guarantied by all the powers of Europe."

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, May* 15. The Empreſs-Queen has cauſed, within this fortnight, a number of children of the nobility, of both ſexes, to be inoculated, under the inſpection of M. Storck, her firſt phyſician, at her own ſeat at Hetzendorff, where they are treated with the greateſt tenderneſs and care. When they have perfectly recovered their healths, they are to be replaced by an equal number of other children, to whom her Majeſty is deſirous to render the like good ſervice."

"*Berlin, June* 5. His Pruſſian Majeſty having received information, that the towns of Bielefeld, Hervorden, and Marienwarder, have contracted debts for payment of contributions they were obliged to furniſh during the laſt war, has given the firſt of thoſe places an order for 40,000 rixdollars on the bank of Berlin, and the two latter orders for 15,000 each, both payable at ſight. The King has likewiſe diſcharged the principality of Minden, and the county of Ravenſberg from the payment of a great part of their quota for ſupporting the cavalry."

"*Dreſden, June* 2. We have received a very diſagreeable account of great damage having been done by a ſtorm of thunder and lightning in the circle of Voigtland in this electorate. The whole town of Reichenbach is entirely reduced to aſhes. The effects of the lightning were ſo ſudden, and ſo very rapid, that the

the inhabitants had the greateſt difficulty to eſcape from the flames, without time to remove any part of their goods."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Leyden, May* 21. The magiſtracy of this city has thought fit to prohibit proviſionally the inoculation of the ſmall pox. That method was lately practiſed here for the firſt time, with all deſirable ſucceſs, by the celebrated Profeſſor Van Doeveren, on more than thirty perſons, after the natural diſtemper had deſtroyed five out of fifteen who were attacked by it. People are aſtoniſhed that our government ſhould put a ſtop to this ſalutary and generally-approved practice, without firſt conſulting the illuſtrious medical faculty of this place, three profeſſors of which formerly declared themſelves openly in favour of it in their writings. It is probable that the envy of the phyſicians and the prejudice of the vulgar have unhappily influenced our magiſtrates. We now find ourſelves in this free country, which boaſts ſo much of its liberty, debarred of the privilege of preſerving our own lives, and thoſe of our beloved offſpring, from the ravages of the natural ſmall pox, which at this time greatly prevails here, and ſends daily to the grave one or other victim to the vulgar prejudices."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, April* 30. One Mr Gelas, curate of Longrate, in the dioceſe of Agen, aged 101 years, fell into a trance the 31ſt of laſt month; and every body thought he was dead, inſomuch that preparations were made for his funeral: but juſt when they were going to carry him to the church, he awoke, and aſked for ſomething to eat; and has ſince enjoyed perfect health."

"*Paris, May* 7. They had an earthquake at St Malo on the 15th of laſt month, and another, more violent, on the 23d; and the ſhocks were felt in many other parts of France nearly at the ſame time."

"*Paris, May* 14. The populace of Toulouſe lately roſe on account of the dearneſs of corn. They aſſembled in the market-place, and the corn-merchants took refuge in their houſes. The capitouls, or chief magiſtrates, attempted to appeaſe the tumult; which they were only able to do, upon promiſing that corn ſhould be ſold for ſixteen livres the ſeptier, which is equal to twelve buſhels, inſtead of twenty-two livres, which was the price before this affair; which was immediately complied with: but for fear of the people taking advantage of this, to raiſe another tumult, in order to obtain a further diminution, a regiment of cavalry was ſent from the garriſon of Carcaſſona to this town. All theſe precautions have only ſtopped the diſturbance, but not the cauſe. There have been the ſame diſorders at Montpelier."

"*Paris, May* 14. The body of marine officers, in a council held at Breſt the 13th of January laſt, requeſted permiſſion of his Majeſty to erect, in that city, a ſtatue of the King. His Majeſty has accepted of this mark of reſpect; but at the ſame time informed that body, that he would, at his own expence, place around it the buſts of ſuch marine deceaſed officers as have made themſelves famous by their actions; and has, in conſequence, ſent orders to the commandant and intendant of the port for that purpoſe."

"*Paris, May* 21. We are continually receiving accounts of freſh tumults and inſurrections in different parts of the kingdom, on account of the dearneſs of bread. In Guienne the peaſants have armed themſelves, and ranged all over the province, breaking open and plundering the magazines, and bakers ſhops, &c. The firſt preſident hath wrote to the miniſter for a body of troops to be ſent with all ſpeed to quell theſe diſorders."

"*Paris, May* 28. There has been another great diſturbance at Marmande in Guienne, on account of the high price of corn. If theſe diſturbances ariſe in our other provinces, it will deſtroy the univerſal harmony which reigns there at preſent. The rioters ſtop the corn, pillage the magazines, beſiege the bakers houſes; and, in ſhort, there is an univerſal diſorder, the conſequences of which are dreaded."

"*Paris, June* 7. In the inſurrections which happened lately at Guienne, on account of the high price of proviſions, the ſoldiers of one regiment refuſed to obey their officers, and rather favoured than oppoſed the revolters. In conſequence of this, a court-martial was held immediately, by which ſeven were condemned to die, and many others to a long impriſonment."

" *Paris, June* 5. In the commotions at Languedoc, the parliament of Pau, after aſſuring the inſurgents that they ſhould not want bread, to reſtrain them at the ſame time by fear, ordered ſeveral gallowſes to be erected, threatening to hang up ſuch as ſhould be guilty of any further diſturbances. But the executioner, who ſuperintended the erecting of theſe gallowſes, was killed with a muſket-ſhot; and if the members themſelves had not ſpeedily retired, they would probably have ſhared the ſame fate.

Prodigious damages have been done by a hurricane and whirlwind in the generality of Orleans. All the houſes, and part of the church, in a ſmall village (ſituated about two leagues from the caſtle of Montague) were thrown down, many perſons killed, and others dangerouſly wounded."

" *Paris, June* 14. His Majeſty has ordered a reſcript to be ſent to the parliament of Bourdeaux, to take off the imbargo which had been laid on proviſions deſtined for the colonies. Many towns in our ſouthern provinces have received orders to furniſh grain to thoſe who are in want, till it ſhall be ſeen what effect the meaſures now taking by government will have in lowering the price of bread. — An arret of the parliament of Paris has lately been iſſued, for an account to be laid before them of the names of ſuch farmers, merchants, proprietaries, &c. who have grain in their poſſeſſion, and refuſed to ſend it to the markets. By this means they hope to learn, what quantity of grain is in hand, and whether there is ſufficient till the harveſt. If any perſons refuſe to give an account of the quantity now in their poſſeſſion, the magiſtrates have power to enter by force, and ſee that a proper account is taken."

Italy.

" *Rome, May* 19. The Abbé Benajuti has, with the greateſt attention, ſuperintended the engravings of the pictures of Raphael, which are placed in the galleries of the Vatican; and having tranſmitted a copy of them to the King of England, that monarch has in return made him a preſent of 600 crowns."

" *Ragufa, April* 25. The 1ſt inſtant in the morning, a very conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, and another about ten the ſame evening, attended with a ſubterraneous noiſe; but no damage was done."

" *Trieſte, May* 28. Letters from Corfou, the capital of an iſland of that name belonging to the Venetians, bring advice, that the third part of that city hath been entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, which was alſo felt in many places on the coaſts of Africa, and occaſioned great damages, eſpecially at Tetuan and Tangier: upwards of ninety houſes have been damaged or thrown down in each of the laſt-mentioned places."

Spain.

" *Madrid, April* 5. The King's edict, ordering all foreign merchants to keep their books in the Spaniſh language, is revoked. [217.]

" *Barcelona, April* 20. Orders came from court on the 27th March laſt, that of twelve battalions of troops quartered in this province, ten ſhould march to Carthagena; and an imbargo was laid on all the veſſels in the harbour; but the Monday following counter orders arrived. However, the quintas * were ordered to be put in execution, to the no ſmall diſſatisfaction of the Catalans, 3000 of whom, it is reported, have already paſſed over to France. In ſeveral villages, where the magiſtrates had aſſembled the youth, in order to regiſter their names and height, they declared they were not met together to obey, but to warn them (the magiſtrates), that if the quintas continued, they would put an end to their lives. Within this week, many infamous paſquinades have been affixed in the moſt public places. The firſt was a couplet in Catalan, which implied, that " if the quintas went on, the intendant and major ſhould die." The intendant is the third magiſtrate or officer of this province; and he, with the major of the place, are appointed to ſee that the quintas be put in execution. It is ſaid, that, among many other lampoons, there was one with the figure of the King drawn on a gibbet. In fine, their inſolence has come to ſuch a pitch, that on Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, about half a dozen perſons came near the centinel on guard at the viceroy or captain-general's palace, and, on pretence of buying cartridges from him, approached nearer than he ſhould have permitted, and then threw a ſtone at him, covered

* *Quintas* is the name for the method the King of Spain takes to levy his forces; every fifth man, unmarried, above ſixteen, and under thirty-five, being obliged to ſerve.

with

with paper, which ſtuck to his face, ſo that he could not ſee them, and having fired, he hit none. No one may now walk the ſtreets, after nine at night, without a lanthorn in his hand, and the officers may in no wiſe be out later than eleven. I am not poſitive whether the burghers are ſubject to the latter ordinance or not. Had the troops marched to Carthagena, the tumult would, no doubt, have been greater. A reward of 2400 l. Cat. or 300 l. Sterling, is offered for the diſcovery of the author or authors of the above-mentioned lampoon."

"*Gibraltar, April* 12. This morning, at half paſt five, we had a violent ſhock of an earthquake here, which laſted forty or fifty ſeconds. Luckily no damage was done in town, nor was it felt on board the ſhips in the harbour."

"*Extract of a letter from Mr Malone, an Iriſh gentleman at the Havannah, April* 24. The Guaſco, Don Pedro Aurillas, a Spaniſh frigate of 30 guns, has juſt arrived here from the coaſt of Chili, in South America, and brings the melancholy intelligence to the Spaniards, of the native Chileſians having abſolutely repoſſeſſed themſelves of the beſt part of that country, having partly extirpated, and partly drove all the Europeans from it. This inſurrection began at the latter end of 1771, and continued to the middle of laſt year, with amazing ſucceſs on the ſide of the Chileſe, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole iſland of Chiloe, and ſeveral towns on the ſea-coaſts of Chili, together with the cities of Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, &c. They likewiſe attacked St Jago, the capital, Baldivia, and the town of Imperial; but were, after doing much damage, repulſed. The Governor of Lima ordered a fleet of four ſail of the line, three frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, with troops, ammunition, and ſtores, to ſail for Chili, to aſſiſt the Spaniards; while the Governor himſelf gathered an army of 40,000 men, moſtly Indians and Meſtizes, and marched himſelf at the head of them. After a tedious march, the army arrived on the 10th of July, 1772, in the valley of Arave, where they found a body of 24,000 Chileſe drawn up to oppoſe them. The Spaniſh troops charged them, and after a little ſtand the Chileſe ſeemed to make a retreat towards Arave, and the Spaniards followed them; but being drawn into a narrow paſs, where freſh numbers of the Chileſe poured in upon them, they made ſuch havock, that the Governor himſelf, with between 11 and 12,000 men only, made good a retreat, and got into the city of Baldivia, which they fortified and ſtrengthened. On the 22d of July, the Chileſe, to the amount of 100,000, inveſted the city, and having a number of field-pieces with them, continued the ſiege with great fury. In the mean time the ſhips from Lima arrived in the harbour of Baldivia, and threw their men and ſupplies into the city, which protracted the ſiege till the 2d of Auguſt, when the Indians entered at a breach, and ſetting fire to every part of the city, murdered without diſtinction Spaniard, Negro, and Indian. The Governor of Lima, and the Governor of Baldivia, with moſt of the Spaniards of note, and about 4000 others, eſcaped on board the ſhips, where the treaſures were lodged before; the reſt of the Spaniards, and their Indians, either fell ſacrifices to the fury of the Chileſe, or made a retreat to the country. Baldivia was ſoon burnt down to the ground, and the Chileſe razed every part of it, ſo that ſcarce a veſtige remains. The ſhips ſailed immediately back for the port of Callao, except the Guaſco, which was diſpatched with theſe advices to Old Spain, but put in here for proviſions."

BARBARY.

"*Tangier, April* 14. On Monday laſt, between five and ſix in the morning, we were alarmed by a very violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted about two minutes, and has deſtroyed ninety-eight houſes, and ſhaken the town ſo much, that the remaining houſes muſt be rebuilt. We hear of only three lives loſt; but numbers of the inhabitants have been dragged from under the ruins very much bruiſed. Yeſterday about half an hour after eleven we felt another ſhock, though not ſo violent as the former." *Lond. gaz.*

About ten in the morning of May 6. ſeveral violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt along the coaſt of Africa. At firſt a rumbling was felt, which laſted about half a minute, then a violent ſhock, after that a trembling for ſix or ſeven ſeconds, then another ſhock more violent than the former, and theſe ſhocks and tremblings continued to the number of twenty, and all happened in near the ſame ſpace of time as the firſt. At Algiers the ſea roſe five feet ten inches every fourteen minutes, and fell ſo low that boats

boats and ſmall craft near the ſhore were left aground, as were numbers of ſmall fiſh. This flux and reflux laſted till four the next morning, having decreaſed gradually from twelve at noon. The Dey's palace, which fronts the harbour, was ſeverely ſhook, but not damaged; the Chriſtian hoſpital likewiſe eſcaped; but many buildings fell; yet happily two lives only were loſt. Tangier has greatly ſuffered, being almoſt deſtroyed: the ſea roſe there upwards of thirty feet perpendicular, the fountains ſtopped, and at laſt guſhed out with a black water of a bituminous taſte, and ſeveral people were killed.

British North America.

"*Boſton, March* 4. On Thurſday laſt the following meſſage was preſented to the Governor, from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in anſwer to his meſſage to that Houſe of the 19th ult. deſiring them to make proviſion for the repair of the Province-Houſe, which is in a ruinous ſtate, viz.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The Houſe have with great attention conſidered your Excellency's meſſage of the 19th ult. [219.], and beg leave to ſay, that they are not unacquainted with the preſent ſtate of the Province-Houſe, and are ſenſible that it might be repaired at a leſs expence now than in future.

The Governor of the Province, when this building was purchaſed by the government for his reſidence, was conſtitutionally dependent upon the free grants of the repreſentatives of the people for his ſupport; but as the connection between the Governor and the People in this reſpect is now, to the great grief of the inhabitants of this province, ſo materially altered, this Houſe conceive, that they are not only not bound in honour or juſtice, but that they cannot, conſiſtent with the duty they owe their conſtituents, proceed to make the repairs which your Excellency deſires at this time.

The Houſe are ſo far from being influenced by any the leaſt perſonal diſreſpect, that they beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, if the time was come, as they wiſh it ſoon may, when your Excellency ſhall think beſt to receive your whole ſupport from this province, it would give them great pleaſure to provide your Excellency a convenient and elegant houſe, ſuch as ſhould be honourable to the province, and ſuitable to the dignity of the chief magiſtrate of this province."

The general aſſembly of the province of Virginia met at Williamſburgh, Feb. 4. when the Governor informed them in his ſpeech, that all the emiſſions of their paper-currency now in circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a manner as to make it almoſt impoſſible for the moſt knowing to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad; and moſt ſincerely congratulated them, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the authors were in a fair way of receiving that puniſhment which is due to their crimes.—Accordingly Capt. John Lightfoot, who was employed by the Governor for that purpoſe, brought to Williamſburgh, Feb. 23. under a ſtrong guard, Benjamin, Joſeph, and James Cookes, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, informed againſt by one of their aſſociates. They were taken at Pittſylvania, about two o'clock in the afternoon, at work in their ſhop, with all their tools for engraving, frames for making paper, a rolling preſs, dyes for dollars and half-piſtoles, beſides a large quantity of five-pound bills, and a plate for the forty ſhilling bills. Upon their arrival they were immediately carried to the palace, and examined by Peyton Randolph, Eſq; in preſence of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and other gentlemen, who thought proper to order them all to be committed to gaol, except James Cooke, nothing criminal appearing againſt him.—Gideon Rucker, and Shem Cooke, of Pittſylvania, and William Hightower of Lunenburg, fled; for apprehending of whom the Governor iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 l. for each.

To relieve, however, the people from their preſent diſtreſs, occaſioned by the circulation of that counterfeit paper-money, the Houſe of Burgeſſes, March 8. impowered the treaſurer to borrow ſpecie to redeem the emiſſions of 1769 and 1771; and if he could not effect that in a ſhort time, to call in the notes now in circulation, and exchange them for others to be iſſued, the moſt guarded that could be againſt counterfeits, to circulate till a proper paper could be imported, for a farther exchange of ſuch as might not then otherwiſe be redeemed.

"*Williamſburgh, March* 11. The Houſe of Burgeſſes, upon the memorial of Robert Bolling, Eſq; of Buckingham, have directed

directed the treaſurer to pay to that gentleman 50l. Sterling yearly, for the term of five years, in order to enable him to proſecute his ſcheme of cultivating grapes, for the making of wine; which he is convinced, from experiments, may be propagated in the upper parts of the country, with ſingular advantage to thoſe poſſeſſed of ſuch mountainous lands as are ſcarcely fit for any other purpoſe. He has engaged a foreigner, thoroughly acquainted with the buſineſs in all its branches, to inſtruct him therein; which we heartily wiſh ſucceſs to, as it appears to be an object of the greateſt probable utility to this colony."

"*Albany, New York, April* 3. Yeſterday John Wall was executed, for being in connection with thoſe who counterfeited the paper-currency of this province: two others were hanged with him for that fact. Wall was a hardened villain, and I believe a great rogue. As he hung on the gallows, I had the curioſity to take up his cap, and ſaw, as I before heard, that he was cropped. The day before they were executed, they got off their bolts in the night, and made their eſcape out of gaol; but were ſoon apprehended, and their irons renewed. The next morning (when they were to be executed) they had them off again, barred the room they were confined in, bid defiance to the ſheriff and his party, and were determined to kill any perſon that ſhould attempt to take them out; the militia and the whole city was obliged to be got under arms. Wall and his two fellows kept them off, and none dared go in. As they were to die at any rate, Wall ſet fire to the gaol, and expected to die ſo; but the inhabitants ſoon brought the engines, and extinguiſhed it. His next contrivance was this: He got about two pounds of powder from ſome malicious fellow, put it in a bottle, and had a match to put to it, when the ſheriff, or any other perſon, dared venture in. They thus kept the city in an uproar for ſome time. At laſt a party ſuddenly broke in upon them, and according to his ſcheme, he fixed his match to the bottle, which he held in his hand; but through the mercy of Providence, the powder did not take fire. After which they were carried to the gallows, and executed according to their deſert. Wall ſeemed to die a penitent, and ſung pſalms at the place of execution."

"*Newbern, North Carolina, March* 19. The Governor hath rejected every bill this aſſembly, and is not to have any law I know not when. The reaſon why the bills were rejected is, that the aſſembly would not agree that foreign merchants ſhould trade in our province, and not be liable to the attachment-act; therefore you cannot ſue nor warrant any perſon. The bill the Governor wants is, that any merchant in Great Britain having a clerk here, and ſelling to any amount, is not to be liable to attachment, but all perſons having demands on the clerk muſt ſettle in Great Britain."

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, March* 26. On the 6th of this month, at Newbern, Joſiah Martin, Eſq; Governor in Chief of North Carolina, gave his aſſent to twenty-five bills, and rejected ſeventeen. His Excellency then, in a ſpeech, wherein he cenſured the conduct of the Commons Houſe, prorogued the general aſſembly to Tueſday the 8th, and the next day diſſolved the ſame by proclamation. Writs are ordered to be iſſued for electing a new Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, returnable at Newbern on Saturday May 1. One of the reaſons for not paſſing the court-act with the attachment-clauſe, is ſaid to be, that the property of many honeſt Britiſh ſubjects had been unneceſſarily attached, and ſubjected to the controul of unjuſt creditors, &c. The court-laws having expired with the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, no courts can be holden in North Carolina, until the old laws are revived, or new ones made; and it is very uncertain when either of theſe may happen, the people appearing at preſent determined not to give up the clauſe for attaching the effects of non-reſidents, and the Governor being poſitively inſtructed not to aſſent to any law with ſuch a clauſe."

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, April* 22. Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, has ordered public notice to be given, That his Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct, that the lands to be ceded by the Creek and Cherokee Indians ſhall be ſold, and the monies ariſing from the ſaid ſale, applied, among other things, in payment of ſuch debts as are owing by the ſaid Indians to the traders, and contracted within a certain period, which, we are told, commences with the treaty of peace made with the Cherokees 1761. The lands are to be parcelled out in different tracts from 100 to 1000 acres; the purchaſer to remove into Georgia, to ſettle

ſettle the ſaid lands, which are deemed to be extraordinary rich and fine, and very fit for the production of wheat, Indian corn, indigo, tobacco, hemp, &c."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"*Kingſton, in Jamaica, April* 1. The 16th of laſt month was hanged at Spaniſh-town, one James Hutchinſon, the moſt deteſtable and abandoned villain that ever diſgraced the human ſpecies. He was a native of North Britain, and had a pen in Pedro Valley, in St Anne's pariſh. When any of his neighbours cattle ſtrayed on his lands, he always ſecured them as his own, and by that means had acquired a little fortune: and it is imagined that many people had been murdered by him for demanding their property; and this conjecture ſeemed but too well founded, as you will obſerve in the ſequel.—One Mr Callender (whoſe land joined Hutchinſon's) had loſt a jack-aſs; and ſeeing him in this wretch's paſture, went to him, and requeſted that the aſs might be turned in the highway, when he would take care he ſhould treſpaſs upon him no more. Hutchinſon told him, this command ſhould be complied with; and when Callender had turned his back, and was going away, the villain took up a gun, and killed him on the ſpot. A man then lying ſick at Hutchinſon's, hearing the report of a gun, crept out of his bed, and aſked what firing that was, and ſaid, I believe you have ſhot the man that I heard inquiring about the aſs. The villain replied, Go inſtantly to your bed, or I'll ſerve you the ſame ſauce. The ſick man, however, in the courſe of the evening, found means to get privately out of the houſe, and immediately lodged a complaint; upon which Hutchinſon was apprehended, and by the information of one of his negroes, the place was diſcovered where he had conveyed the head of Callender, and where near twenty other human ſkulls were found. The body was thrown into a cockpit, (as it is here called), a place deemed inacceſſible, being down a perpendicular rock, that had been ſplit by an earthquake, or ſo formed by nature, the bottom of which could not be diſcerned. Hanging, however, upon a point of the rock which jetted out, the unfortunate man's body was ſeen, and well known by his cloaths. By ſome daring contrivance a perſon went down a conſiderable length, and diſcovered a great number of human bodies, but no ſkulls; ſo that it is to be ſuppoſed this mercileſs villain had always taken off the heads of thoſe he had murdered, in the ſame manner he did with poor Callender. At his trial he had ſeveral of our moſt eminent counſel to plead for him; and during the whole time, from his commitment to his execution, he behaved with the greateſt inſolence. He employed the whole day before he died, in writing; and told the people, he had made his own epitaph, and left 100l. to have it engraved on his tomb ſtone. It is long, and ill wrote; but he concludes it in theſe words, ſpeaking of the court and jury,

"Their ſentence, pride, and malice I defy,
Deſpiſe their power, and like a Roman die.

Lewis Huchinſon, hanged at Spaniſh-town, the 16th of March 1773, aged forty years."

Thus was the world rid of this deteſtable and moſt execrable monſter."

"*Philadelphia, May* 3. They write from Barbadoes, that a ſet of deſperate ruffians, to the number of ten or twelve, lately entered into a moſt diabolical aſſociation. They ſigned articles to ſtand by one another, called themſelves *True Blue*, and determined to deſtroy every perſon they met with. In this reſolution they ſallied forth on the 5th inſtant, attacked and cruelly beat an old man of the name of *Wait*, and wounded in a very dangerous manner a young man his ſon, who came to his aſſiſtance, and a negro boy that lived with him. They then proceeded to Mr Parry's negro-yard, where they killed one, and wounded ſeveral. Mr Parry having got intimation of it, called ſome of his friends together, and they went ſlightly armed in purſuit of the villains, and took one of them, but he was immediately reſcued by the reſt of the gang; and one Ward, who was ſtyled Captain, fired among the gentlemen, and ſhot Samuel Kerr in the back. They then ſurrounded the houſe of Mrs Carter, into which Mr Kerr had been carried, and beſet it all night. But the miſchief ended there; for next morning eight or nine of them were apprehended, and ſearch is making after the reſt."

ENGLAND.

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills, by commiſſion, June 21.

An act for eſtabliſhing certain regulations, for the better management of the affairs of the

the Eaſt-India company, as well in India as in Europe.

An act to explain and amend an act 4° Geo. III. "*to prevent paper bills of credit, hereafter to be iſſued in any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payments of money; and to prevent the legal tender of ſuch bills as are now ſubſiſting, from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for calling in and ſinking the ſame.*"

An act for better regulating the aſſize and making of bread.

An act for the more effectually reſtraining the retailing of diſtilled ſpirituous liquors; and for preventing the forging or counterfeiting any ſtamp or ſeal uſed for marking ſilks, callicoes, linens, and ſtuffs, to be printed, painted, ſtained, or dyed, in G. Britain.

An act for repealing ſo much of an act 31° Geo. II. as inflicts capital puniſhment for frauds and abuſes in the marking or ſtamping of gold or ſilver plate; and for inflicting another puniſhment for the ſaid offence.

An act for providing clergymen to officiate in gaols within that part of G. Britain called England.

An act to explain and amend the ſeverol laws now in being, ſo far as the ſame relate to the preſervation of the moor or hill game.

An act for the more effectual preſervation of the game, in that part of G. Britain called Scotland; and for repealing and amending ſeveral of the laws now in being relative thereto.

Two police and ſeven private bills; none of which relate to Scotland.

SCOTLAND.

[Several poſtponed articles are now inſerted.]

The county-meeting held at Forfar March 10. [164.], unanimouſly voted the thanks of that county to Col. Duncan, who, with the farmers in the neighbourhood, by his generous efforts, was the firſt that put a ſtop to the outrages of the mob [17.]; and ordered the thanks of the county to thoſe farmers; and voted the thanks of the county likewiſe to Mr Graham of Fintry, Mr Douglas of Bridgetown, and Mr Graham younger of Methie, for their ſpirited behaviour on that occaſion.

On Monday, March 15. came on before the high court of juſticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of ſome of the rioters brought to Edinburgh Jan. 10. [17.], viz. Richard Robertſon ſailor, William Gall porter, George Adam quarrier, Thomas Deas, John Brand, and William Smith, weavers, all of Dundee, indicted, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for being concerned in ſeveral riotous and tumultuous mobs, which aſſembled at Dundee in the beginning of January laſt; for breaking into or entering the packhouſe or public warehouſe upon the ſhore, containing grain, and boarding a ſhip or veſſel loaded with grain, and carrying off from thence great quantities of the ſame; for breaking into the houſe of John Pullar in Weſt Muir of Fintry, and carrying off from thence a quantity of meal, ſome cloaths, furniture, and 20l. Sterling, or thereby, in money; and for violently breaking open the doors and windows of the houſe of Thomas Mylne of Mylnefield, Eſq; in the pariſh of Longforgan, and ſhire of Perth, and carrying off or deſtroying every thing therein, to a very conſiderable value.—Gall, Adam, Deas, Brand, and Smith, not appearing, were fugitated. The court then proceeding to the trial of Richard Robertſon, the Solicitor reſtricted the indictment to the laſt fact libelled, viz. that of deſtroying the houſe of Mylnefield; the other perſons charged in the indictment, but who abſconded, being thoſe principally concerned in the other acts libelled on.—The Lords found the libel relevant to infer the pains of law. The jury returned a ſpecial verdict, all in one voice finding it not proven, that the pannel was concerned in the riot at Dundee, or in that at the houſe of Mr Pullar at Fintry; and unanimouſly finding it proven, that he was engaged in the riot at the houſe of Mylnefield, but not that he had any hand in demoliſhing or pulling down the houſe or furniture. The court next day heard counſel on the import of the verdict. It was contended for the proſecutor, That though the jury had not found the pannel guilty of the moſt atrocious acts contained in the indictment, viz. that of demoliſhing the houſe, or breaking and carrying off the furniture, and that conſequently he could not be ſubjected to the higheſt puniſhment of the law; yet as they had found him engaged in that riotous and tumultuous mob, which was a very heinous crime, he ſhould be ſubjected to the next higheſt puniſhment which their Lordſhips could inflict. It was, on the other hand, pleaded for the pannel, That no judgement but an abſolvitor could paſs upon the verdict,

dict, the jury having acquitted the pannel of all the criminal acts contained in the indictment; that though they had found him engaged in the mob at the houſe of Mylnefield, yet as they had not found him engaged in a criminal manner, nor ſpecified to what extent he was engaged; and as innocence was always to be preſumed, where no guilt was proved; ſo, in the preſent caſe, the fair and natural preſumption muſt be, that the pannel was laudably engaged in that mob, otherwiſe the jury would have condeſcended upon ſome crime of which he had been guilty. The counſel inforced this argument, by ingeniouſly obſerving, that their Lordſhips had the day before two inſtances before them, of perſons being laudably engaged in mobs; the one, of a young man who joined the mob at Perth, with the purpoſe of giving Mr Donaldſon at Elcho timely notice of their approach, ſo that he and his family might make their eſcape before the mob came to the houſe; the other, that of Mr Keir, a juſtice of peace, of whom Mr Donaldſon had deſired the favour to take the command of a ſmall party of military that he had procured for the defence of his houſe; but Mr Keir finding force would not be the moſt eligible method of dealing with the mob, reſolved to join them himſelf; which he did, and by his good conduct and addreſs, ingratiated himſelf ſo far with them, as to become a principal director of them, by which means a great deal of miſchief was prevented, which, in all probability, would otherwiſe have been committed. Several other inſtances were mentioned by this ingenious counſel, where people might not only be innocently engaged in mobs, but, by joining them, might be of the greateſt ſervice, as in the two already mentioned. He therefore concluded, that as no criminality had been found againſt the pannel, and as he had already ſuffered a great deal, by lying ſo long in priſon, he hoped their Lordſhips would aſſoilzie, and diſmiſs him from the bar. The court adjourned for a few hours, and then reſumed the conſideration of the verdict, and the pleading on the import of it. The Lords, in giving their opinions on this caſe, painted, in very lively colours, the fatal and dangerous conſequences which muſt ever attend the licentious practice of mobbing, as being not only ſubverſive of all law and good government, but alſo the moſt certain method of increaſing the evil, which the ignorant and unthinking vainly imagine themſelves capable of redreſſing; and unanimouſly ſentenced the pannel to be baniſhed to one or other of his Majeſty's plantations for life; adjudging the firſt ſeven years of his ſervice to the contractor for tranſporting felons, under the uſual certifications in caſe of his returning. Upon ſentence being paſſed, the pannel made a ſhort ſpeech, informing the court, that he had a wife and children, whoſe ſubſiſtence depended entirely on him; that though he did not acknowledge himſelf guilty of any crime, yet he was willing to undergo whatever puniſhment the court ſhould inflict upon him, however ſevere, if they would allow him to remain at home with his family; and concluded, by ſaying, that if they did not change his ſentence from perpetual baniſhment, he would much rather be hanged than ſubmit to it.

During the courſe of the above trial, ſeveral of the witneſſes ſeemed very unwilling to ſay any thing againſt the priſoner. One of them, John Young, ſaid, he was not a proper evidence, becauſe he had ill-will againſt him: however, upon being croſs-examined, he ſaid he would rather be hanged himſelf, than that the priſoner ſhould. The Juſtice-Clerk committed him to priſon. And next day the court reſumed the conſideration of his caſe, when they were pleaſed to commit him priſoner to the tolbooth of Canongate, for one month, for having been guilty of prevarication upon oath, and refuſing to anſwer neceſſary interrogatories put to him by the court.

On Tueſday, March 18. came on before the ſame high court, the trial of the rioters from Perth, (from what happened at which Mr Boſwell drew an argument in pleading on the import of the verdict againſt Robertſon, as above mentioned), viz. Malcolm Cameron, Peter Toſh, Thomas Wilkie, William Grant, and James Bell, accuſed of having aſſembled in the ſtreets of Perth in a riotous manner, and of proceeding to the houſe of Mr Donaldſon at Elcho, breaking into it, pillaging, demoliſhing, and carrying off the furniture, &c. [14.]. The three laſt were fugitated for non-appearance, and the trial proceeded againſt Cameron and Toſh. The court found the libel relevant to infer the pains of law. The Solicitor, in ſumming up the evidence againſt the priſoners, admitted, that the principal crimes

crimes charged, viz. breaking down, pillaging, and carrying off the furniture, were not proved. The jury inclosed at six in the afternoon, and next morning returned their verdict, unanimously finding the pannels *not guilty*; whereupon they were assoilzied, and dismissed from the bar.

Alexander Murdison and John Miller, condemned by the court of justiciary for sheep-stealing [105.], applied, by petition and appeal, to the House of Lords, against the sentence. The appeal being referred to a committee, to report to the House whether it was proper and legal, an eminent lawyer set out from Edinburgh, in order to support their appeal before the committee; but the committee found, that the appeal was incompetent. — By this decision, finding that appeals to the House of Lords from the court of justiciary are incompetent, great expence and delay in criminal proceedings will be avoided; for had the contrary been once established, no person, it is believed, with a penny in his pocket, would submit to a capital sentence of the court of justiciary, without attempting to obtain a reversal. — Accordingly Murdison and Miller, and John Watson for housebreaking [105.], were executed in the Grassmarket, pursuant to their sentences. They all showed signs of penitence, and behaved as became persons in their unhappy situation.

On Thursday, March 4. a great number of sailors assembled at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and, in a riotous and disorderly manner, peremptorily insisted for an increase of their wages; which the merchants declined complying with, as they have already from 4 s. to 5 s. per month more than what is given in any other port in Britain. The magistrates and several of the inhabitants were at the greatest pains to convince them of the impropriety of their conduct, and the bad consequences that might follow from their persisting in it: notwithstanding which, they next day were more outrageous; and having obliged the rest of the sailors to join them, they went on board all the outward-bound vessels, struck their topmasts, locked up the public sail-lofts, hindered the loading and unloading of any vessels, and put an entire stop to all manner of business at either of the ports, parading through the streets in a hostile manner, and threatening and punishing such sailors as refused to join them. In order to assist the civil power in putting a stop to such illegal proceedings, two companies of the 15th regiment marched from Glasgow for Greenock on Sunday morning, March 7.; and the same evening some of the inhabitants secured four of the ringleaders, and delivered them over to the custody of the military, who were immediately surrounded by a vast number of the sailors, and most incessantly pelted with stones, bricks, &c. The magistrates again used their utmost efforts to prevail upon the mob to desist and disperse; but without effect, for they still continued throwing stones, bottles, &c. both at the magistrates and military; who were at last obliged, in their own defence, to fire; whereby two women were unluckily killed, and a man and a woman wounded. The mob then gave way; but assembled again in greater numbers, about nine o'clock, threatening to burn the houses of the magistrates, and the ships in the harbour, if the prisoners were not immdiately delivered up to them; which was complied with. They were joined the next day by about 200 sailors from Port-Glasgow, after which they were still more daring, added new articles to their proposals, and refused to accept of their former demand. On this more military were applied for; and two troops of dragoons had arrived to assist in quelling the mob: but their assistance was unnecessary; for by the activity of the grenadiers and light infantry of the 15th regiment, on Thursday, March 12. above forty of the rioters were secured. — Upon examination they were dismissed, excepting twenty-four, supposed to be chief actors in the mob. And, on Friday, the magistrates of Greenock, attended by the principal inhabitants, without any of the military, went out to such of the sailors as kept in a body; when the latter, observing that their behaviour was disagreeable to the townsmen, forthwith dispersed, and most of them returned to the respective ships they belonged to. — Six of these rioters have since been tried at Glasgow. [333.]

The high court of justiciary appointed the Lords Justice-Clerk and Pitfour to go the northern circuit this spring, the Lords Auchinleck and Kames the southern, and the Lords Coalston and Kennet the western; — the courts to sit down, at Perth, April 28. Aberdeen, May 5. and Inverness, May 14; at Jedburgh, April 29. Dumfries, May 6. and

Air, May 13.; and at Stirling, May 7. Glaſgow, May 13. and Inverary, May 20.

At Perth, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Pitfour judges, William Brown lacemaker, ſometime reſidenter in Dundee, indicted for two ſeveral acts of horſe-ſtealing, was unanimouſly found guilty by the jury, and received ſentence to be hanged at Perth upon the 11th of June. He has been executed accordingly. —— George Drummond tinker, ſometime reſidenter in Path-head, and Donald Stewart of the pariſh of Strathie, upon Deeſide, indicted likewiſe for horſe-ſtealing, were, upon their petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. —— Alexander Macnaughton in Rotmell was indicted for the murder of Donald Keir, a boy; but the diet againſt him was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, on account of ſome new facts lately diſcovered, and a new warrant was granted for his recommitment. —— Charles Stewart, ſon of the deceaſed James Stewart horner or ſpoon-maker in Newtown of Glamis, William Stewart late ſoldier in the 14th regiment of foot, and ſometime reſiding in the Hilltown of Dundee, and Agnes Stewart daughter of the ſaid William Stewart, were indicted for houſe-breaking, theft, and receipt of theft. The jury unanimouſly returned a verdict finding Charles Stewart guilty of the thefts, and William and Agnes Stewarts guilty of reſetting a part of the ſtolen goods. They were all three ſentenced to be baniſhed to the plantations for life; Charles Stewart's ſervice being adjudged for ſeven, and William and Agnes Stewarts ſervice for only four years. — Near thirty unhappy perſons were indicted to ſtand trial at this circuit for being concerned in the meal mobs in December and January laſt [14. — 20.], and received judgement as follows, viz. Helen Hutchiſon and Margaret Chriſty reſidenters in Abernethy: George Cochrane, Michael Lawſon, George Lawſon, Michael White, John Fairfoul, Patrick Gib, John Gorum, Peter Sunter, James Withart, Patrick Fotheringham, and Michael White junior, weavers, Robert Fairfoul tailor, and George Urquhart ſlether, all in Newburgh; David Wighton and Alexander Mackermock workmen, and John Macdonald ſervant to Janet Macfarlane, in Perth; and Alexander Suttie tailor in Cupar, were all fugitate for non-appearance: Allan or Angus Macdonald priſoner in Perth, John Martin late reſidenter in Cupar, and Eliſpeth Pearſon his wife, and Janet Barclay, wife of William Craighead weaver in Dundee, ſhe having been among the rioters at Mylneſield [17. 164.], received all ſentence of tranſportation to our plantations for life, their ſervices adjudged for ſeven years: John Gilleſpie thatcher, Thomas Young workman, and Anne Weſtwater, widow of James Wemyſs, all in Newburgh, were acquitted: and John White weaver in Newburgh, was diſmiſſed, it appearing that there were two perſons of that name and deſignation, and that the ſummons was ſerved on him whom the proſecutor did not intend. —— Donald Stewart and Allan Macdonald made their eſcape from Perth priſon on Sunday morning, May 16.; and the magiſtrates of that borough offer a reward of 5l. each for apprehending them.

At Aberdeen, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Pitfour judges, Malcolm or Callum Macgrigor, *alias* John Grant, was brought to trial on an indictment for the murder of John Stewart tenant in Abergairden, in 1747. This man reſided for ſome time paſt in Edinburgh, under the name of *John Grant*, and was committed to Edinburgh priſon, by the ſheriff of that county, on the 16th of February laſt, in conſequence of an application by two ſons of the deceaſed, in which they alledged, That this perſon, who pretends that his name is *John Grant*, is truly one Callum Grierſon, or Macgrigor, who reſided formerly at Ballymonde in Glengairden, Aberdeenſhire; that on Friday, Dec. 25. 1747, this man murdered their father, John Stewart in Abergairden, in the hill of Corrybeg, above his own houſe, while he was in ſearch of his ſheep; that their father, a ſhort time before he expired, declared to two of his neighbours, that it was from this Grierſon, *alias* Macgrigor, that he received the ſeveral wounds under which he then laboured, and of which he afterwards died; and that on an application to the late Lord Minto, a warrant was granted by his Lordſhip, Jan. 21. 1748, for apprehending Macgrigor, but that he having left the country, could not be found. He was carried from Edinburgh priſon to Aberdeen before the ſeſſion of the circuit-court at the laſt-named city. His counſel pleaded preſcription, the proſecution

cution not having been been brought within twenty years: which appeared to the judges to be a plea of ſuch importance as to merit the conſideration of the high court of juſticiary; the advocate-depute therefore, the judges having ſo recommended, deſerted the diet *pro loco et tempore*; and a warrant was granted for recommitting the pannel, and carrying him back to Edinburgh. — George Farquharſon, of the pariſh of Inveraven, and county of Banff, indicted for ſtealing a horſe and a big coat, but, on account of his youth, the libel reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment, was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, and ſentenced to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. — Chriſtian Gordon, Alexander and James Youngs, Janet Brown, and Barbara Wilſon, indicted for having committed ſeveral petty thefts in St John's fair at Banff, and as being vagrants and ſtrollers, were all found guilty; Gordon, by a plurality of voices, guilty of ſtealing a piece of calico and two handkerchiefs; and the other four, unanimouſly, guilty of the libel; and were ſentenced to be baniſhed to the plantations; Gordon for ſeven years, and her ſervice adjudged for four; and the reſt for life, and their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. — William Chalmers, ſon of John Chalmers meſſenger in Old Meldrum, indicted for theft, and Alexander Bonner, ſervant to William Moir tenant in Kinmundy, indicted for houſe-breaking and theft, were both fugitated for non-appearance.

At Inverneſs, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Pitfour judges, Peter Macphie, late ſervant to Mr Macleod of Waterſtyne, in the iſle of Sky, indicted for the murder of Peter Stewart, alſo ſervant to the ſaid Mr Macleod, by ſtabbing him with a knife, in the month of January laſt, of which he died three days after, was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, but recommended to mercy. He was ſentenced to be fed on bread and water, to be hanged at Inverneſs on the 2d of July, and his body to be anatomized. — Kenneth Leal, meſſenger in Elgin, indicted for robbing the Elgin mail in December laſt, was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, and ſentenced to be hanged, on the 7th of July, between Elgin and Fochabers, near Janet Innes's Cairn, the place where he robbed the mail, and his body to be hung in chains. — Edward Shaw Macintoſh of Borlum, Alexander Mackintoſh his natural brother, John Forbes miller at the mill of Reatts, William Davidſon in Beldow of Reatts, Evan Dow Maclauchlan, and Donald Dow Robertſon, both ſervants to Borlum, were indicted to ſtand trial for robbery, and entering into an aſſociation to murder and rob paſſengers on the highway. On the arrival of the members of court at Inverneſs on Thurſday evening, May 13. the advocate-depute was informed, that two of the principal witneſſes againſt this gang had been abſtracted, and that Lady Borlum, and five gentlemen, were concerned in abſtracting them: on which he obtained a warrant againſt them all; and a meſſenger was diſpatched that ſame night, with a military party; by whom they were carried in priſoners, the perſons concerned in the abſtraction on Saturday evening, and the two witneſſes on Sunday evening. The gang had committed ſeveral robberies and thefts, and were a terror to the country. Borlum, and his two ſervants, and John Forbes, were fugitated for non-appearance. The remaining two were tried; and the jury, unanimouſly, found Alexander Macintoſh guilty, art and part, of the haill crimes libelled, except that of ſtealing bear from Mr Blair, and, by a great plurality of voices, found William Davidſon guilty, art and part, of robbing the houſe of James Macpherſon weaver in Laggan of Killihuntly; and both were ſentenced to be hanged, at Inverneſs, on the 2d of July, and the body of Mackintoſh to be hung in chains. — Donald Mackay weaver in Eldrabolt, Barbara Manſon, ſpouſe to Alexander Macleod tailor in the pariſh of Halkirk, Alexander Mowat tenant in Dunbeath, and Jean Nicholſon his wife, indicted for theft and houſe-breaking, were, on petitions for them, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervices adjudged for ſeven years.—Patrick Cuming younger of Sluce, Iſabel Cuming his mother, Anne Anderſon, wife of Francis Brodie vintner in Forres, and Eliſabeth Dunbar, daughter of Bailie James Dunbar ſurgeon in Forres, indicted for aiding and aſſiſting Lauchlan Vaſs merchant in Forres to eſcape out of priſon, were all found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, but, on account of their connections with Vaſs, and many other circumſtances, unanimouſly recommended to the lenity of the court; and thereupon received ſentence to ſuffer impriſonment, Iſabel Cuming and Eliſabeth Dunbar forty-eight hours, Anne Anderſon eight days, and Patrick

Patrick Cuming fourteen days. — Patrick Mackillop, late clerk to the collector of the cuſtoms at Inverneſs, indicted for forgery, was fugitated for non-appearance. — Peter Macphie, and William Davidſon, have each got a pardon, on condition of their tranſporting themſelves to the plantations for life. — P. S. Alexander Macintoſh and Kenneth Leal were executed according to their ſentences. Leal, ſoon after receiving ſentence, confeſſed his guilt, and fifty guineas of the money or notes he had taken, were recovered from his wife; and ſhe was committed to priſon. This unhappy man has left nine children, none of them, except the eldeſt, of age to work for their bread. The place in which he ſuffered is well known by the name of *Janet Innes's Cairn*, from a woman of that name who was burnt there for being a witch [xxxiv. 720.], and is ſaid to have been the laſt who ſuffered as ſuch in the county of Elgin. — The King, by an advertiſement dated June 12. inſerted in the London gazette, offers a reward of 50l. for apprehending Borlum.

At Jedburgh, Lord Kames judge, Robert Smith, late ſervant to the deceaſed John Jamieſon tenant in Burntburn, in the pariſh of Weſtruther, and ſhire of Berwick, indicted for the murder of the ſaid John Jamieſon, was fugitate for non-appearance, Smith having eſcaped immediately after the murder was committed. — There was no other buſineſs before the court.

Courts were opened, at Dumfries by Lord Kames, at Air by Lord Auchinleck, and at Stirling by Lord Kennet; but there was no criminal buſineſs at any of them.

At Glaſgow, Lords Coalſton and Kennet judges, Jean Semple, widow of David Baird gardener at Paiſley, was indicted for poiſoning her huſband: but the jury found the indictment not proven, and ſhe was aſſoilzied. — Alexander Mackie indicted for fraud, falſehood, and forgery, by impoſing on a merchant in Glaſgow, and under a counterfeit name obtaining a parcel of goods upon the faith of a forged letter of credit, was, upon his petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. — Daniel Flood, Charles Bradley, John Ferguſon, James White, John Harris Powel, and William Willis, ſailors from Greenock, were indicted for being concerned in the mobs and riots at Greenock and Port-Glaſgow in the beginning of March laſt [331.]. The jury unanimouſly found Willis not guilty, on which he was aſſoilzied. The reſt were found guilty actors art and part; and received ſentence, Flood and Bradley to be baniſhed to the plantations for five years, and their ſervice adjudged for two years; Ferguſon and White to ſuffer two months impriſonment; and John Harris Powell, in reſpect of his youth, and the recommendation of the jury, to ſuffer only fourteen days impriſonment.

At Inverary, Lord Kennet judge, Duncan Macintyre, a Chelſea penſioner, reſiding at Killici, indicted for ſtealing a horſe, was, on his own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life. — Neil Munro, and Iſabel Maclean, from the iſland of Mull, indicted for ſtealing goats, were found guilty, and ſentenced to be pilloried with the goat ſkins about their necks; Munro to be twice pilloried, and impriſoned till the 6th of Auguſt; and Maclean, on account of a recommendation to mercy by the jury, to be only once pilloried, and impriſoned for twelve days. — Alexander Stevenſon, maſter of a herring-buth, the Speedwell of Tarbert, was indicted for perjury, in ſwearing falſely to the number of ſailors on board his veſſel during the herring-fiſhing, in order to intitle him to the fiſhing bounty given by government for encouraging of it: but the diet againſt him was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was again impriſoned upon a new warrant.

On Saturday, June 12. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, by the univerſity of Edinburgh, on the following eight young gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity, after they had undergone, ſeverally, the private examinations of the profeſſors, and publicly defended each a diſſertation, previouſly printed and diſtributed, the titles of which are here annexed to their names reſpectively, viz. [xxxiv. 519.]

Four of Great Britain, viz.

Joſeph Dimſdale, *De morbis cutaneis.*

Bartholomew Parr, *De balneo.*

John Taylor, *De cauſis reſpirationis difficilis.*

William Hamilton, *De anaſarca.*

One from Penſylvania, viz.

Daniel Knolton, *De pertuſſi*

One from Virginia, viz.

William Ball, *De tabe meſenterica.*

One from Carolina, viz.

George Logan, *De morbis infantium arcendis et curandis.*

One from St Chriſtopher's, viz.

Henry Hart, *De anaſarca.*

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

June 3. At Dublin, Lord Dunboyne, to Miſs Macnamara.

10. At Arniſton-houſe, Maj. Gen John Scot, to Miſs Peggy Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniſton, Eſq; Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

15. James Stewart-Fleming of Moneſs, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Duncan, daughter of Mr James Duncan merchant in Perth.

15. At London, the Hon. Capt. Conway, ſon of Lord Hertford, to Miſs Delme, niece of Lady Ravenſworth.

At Glaſgow, Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, Bt, to Miſs Anne Crawfurd.

At Edinburgh, Andrew Simpſon, Eſq; younger of Pendreich, to Miſs Anne Balfour, daughter of James Balfour, of Forret, Eſq;

BIRTHS.

June 1. At London, the Ducheſs of Grafton, delivered of a ſon.

6. The wife of the under-tollman of Weſtminſter bridge, of three girls and two boys. The inhabitants around made a collection for her.

7. At Craigiehall, the lady of the Hon. Charles Hope-Weir of Craigiehall, of a daughter.

At London, the lady of Sir James Cockburne, Bt, of a ſon.

23. At London, the Counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter. The child died next day.

26. The daughter of the Duke of Glouceſter, was privately baptized by the Biſhop of St David's, at Glouceſter-houſe, by the name of *Sophia Matilda*. The Queen of Denmark (by proxy), and the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, were ſponſors.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13. 1772. At Calcutta, Mr Charles Dempſter, ſon of the deceaſed John Dempſter, Eſq; of Dunichen.

April 20. At Skipneſs, Argyleſhire, John Taylor, aged 98. This man lived moderately, enjoyed good health, the exerciſe of his faculties, competency in his ſphere of life, and walked about till a few days before he paid the debt of nature. He was bleſſed with a numerous progeny, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of 93. One of his great-grandchildren is now aged twenty-one years, ſo that he might have ſeen the fourth generation. Notwithſtanding the great fluctuation of eſtates and poſſeſſions in this country of late, the deceaſed, a votary of temperance and induſtry, and his predeceſſors, lived in the ſame poſſeſſion upwards of 368 years.

28. At Stockholm, aged 103, Bengt Luinberg, formerly an enſign in the regiment of Oſtrogothie. He ſerved under Charles XII. in the quality of enſign in the regiment of Halland.

May 23. In the county of Caithneſs, John Gun of Braemore, Eſq;

June 4. Robert Hamilton, Eſq; of Bourtreehill.

At Aberdeen, Hugh Fraſer, Eſq; of Powis.

At Simmonſtone, near Burnley in Lancaſhire, Suſan Eviſon, aged 108.

Of a putrid ſore throat, two ſons and a daughter of Sir William Bagot, member for Staffordſhire.

9. At London, Gen Francis Leighton, colonel of the 32d regiment of foot.

11. At London, Edward Maſon, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the navy.

12. At his houſe of Weſtſhield, Lanerkſhire, aged 90, Sir Archibald Denham of Weſtſhield, Bt.

13. At his houſe of Harſley, in Yorkſhire, Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elſick, Bt.

15. At London, Richard Edwards, Eſq; many years an Admiral on halfpay.

15. At Bath, William Balderſton, Eſq; of Berwick upon Tweed.

17. At his houſe of Craighall, Perthſhire, Thomas Rattray of Craighall, Eſq;

18. At Stirling, Thomas Græme of Duchray, Eſq; late lieutenant-colonel of the 42d regiment.

19. At Air, Mrs Suſan Cochrane, relict of James Macadam of Waterhead, Eſq;

20. At London, Col. Cracherode.

21. At Edinburgh, Miſs Chriſtian Scott, eldeſt daughter of Mr James Scott, clerk to the ſignet.

25. At Menil le Roy, in France, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, David Sinclair Threipland, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Stuart Threipland.

27. At his ſeat of Burntwood, near Glaſgow, in the 91ſt year of his age, William Moor, Eſq;

28. At his houſe at Muiravenſide, in the 85th year of his age, John Macleod, Eſq; advocate.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Seller, relict of Mr Charles Ramſay, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

30. At Gallanich, in Argyleſhire, Mrs Mary Campbell, ſpouſe of Dugald Macdougal, Eſq; of Gallanich.

At Tipperary, in Ireland, Charles M'Findley, Eſq; aged 143 years. He was a captain in the reign of K. Charles I. and went with Oliver Cromwell into Ireland, ſoon after which he retired from the army.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

June 5. to appoint Lord William Campbell to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the province of South Carolina, in the room of Lord Charles Greville Montague.

to appoint Francis Legge, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the province of Nova Scotia, in the room of Lord William Campbell

8. to appoint Alexander Brown, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Drontheim in Norway.

to grant unto William Fleming, Esq; the office of one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal, in the room of Purbeck Langham, Esq; deceased.

9. to confer the honour of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Robert Gunning, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Petersburg.

11. to appoint Patrick Tonyn, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of East Florida, in the room of James Grant, Esq;

12. to constitute Henry Hastings, Esq; Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms, one of his Majesty's Heralds at Arms, and to give unto him the name commonly called *Somerset Herald.*

29. to grant unto John Charles Brooke, Gent. the office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms, in the room of Henry Hastings, Esq; now Somerset Herald.

See more preferments in the account of the Royal naval review. [282. &c.]

War-office, June 25. 1773.

King's reg. of dragoon-guards: Corn. Henry Fox is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice David Kinloch; by purchase.

Prince of Wales's reg. of dragoon-guards: Corn. Henry Strangways to be Lieutenant, vice John Roe; by purchase.

Ditto: William Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Strangways; by purchase.

Queen's reg. of dragoons: Ingram Ball, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Samuel Russel; by purchase.

Ditto: Corn. William John Egerton to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Forbes; by purchase.

11th reg. of dragoons: Corn. John Popple to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Bower; by purchase.

Ditto: Frank Moore, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Popple; by purchase.

1st reg. of foot-guards: Thomas Glynn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Boysfield; by purchase.

Coldstream reg. of foot-guards: Ens. Thomas Sloughter to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis George Dive, who resigns.

Ditto: ——— Boscawen, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Sloughter.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Arthur Owen to be Captain of a Company, vice James Douglas; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. Charles Horneck to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Owen; by purchase.

Ditto: George Watkins, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Horneck; by purchase.

King's own reg. of foot: Ens. David Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice John Iveson; by purchase

Ditto: Forbes Champagne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice David Hamilton; by purchase.

6th reg. of foot: Lt-Col Maurice Cane (of the 32d foot) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Forrester, deceased.

31st reg. of foot: Lieut. William Cotton to be Captain, vice Archibald Hamilton; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. John William Romer to be Lieutenant, vice William Cotton; by purchase.

Ditto: Hew Buchan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John William Romer; by purchase.

32d reg of foot: Col Robert Robinson to be Colonel, vice Francis Leighton, deceased.

Ditto: Capt. Robert Farquhar to be Major, vice Maurice Cane, preferred.

Ditto: Capt Stuart M'Evan to be Captain, vice Robert Farquhar.

Ditto: Lieut. Edward Edwards to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Stuart M'Evan.

Ditto: Ens. Leeds Booth to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Edwards.

Ditto: Colebrooke Nesbitt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Leeds Booth

Ditto: Ens. John Foster to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Hillock; by purchase.

[*The rest of these preferments in our next.*]

The Edinburgh bill of burials for June 1773.

Within the city	Males 21	Fem. 30	51	79. Incr. 5.
In the West-kirk-yard	Males 14	Fem. 14	28	

Age.			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	29	Aged	10
Between	2 &	5	9	Asthma	1
	5 &	10	4	Chincough	2
	10 &	20	5	Colic	1
	20 &	30	4	Consumption	31
	30 &	40	5	Drowned	1
	40 &	50	7	Fever	14
	50 &	60	6	Flux	1
	60 &	70	4	Jaundice	1
	70 &	80	3	Measles	8
	80 &	90	2	Small pox	6
	90 &	100	1	Stillborn	1
				Swelling	1
				Water in the head	1

Edinburgh, July 20. 1773. Oat-meal, 1s. 1 d. Bear-meal, 8d. 2 f. Peafe-meal, 9 d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 18. 1773.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	24 s. 0 d.	23 s. 0 d.	21 s. 6 d.
Bear,	23 s. 6 d.	22 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.
Oats,	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 4 d.	14 s. 2 d.
Peafe,	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 6 d.	15 s. 6 d.